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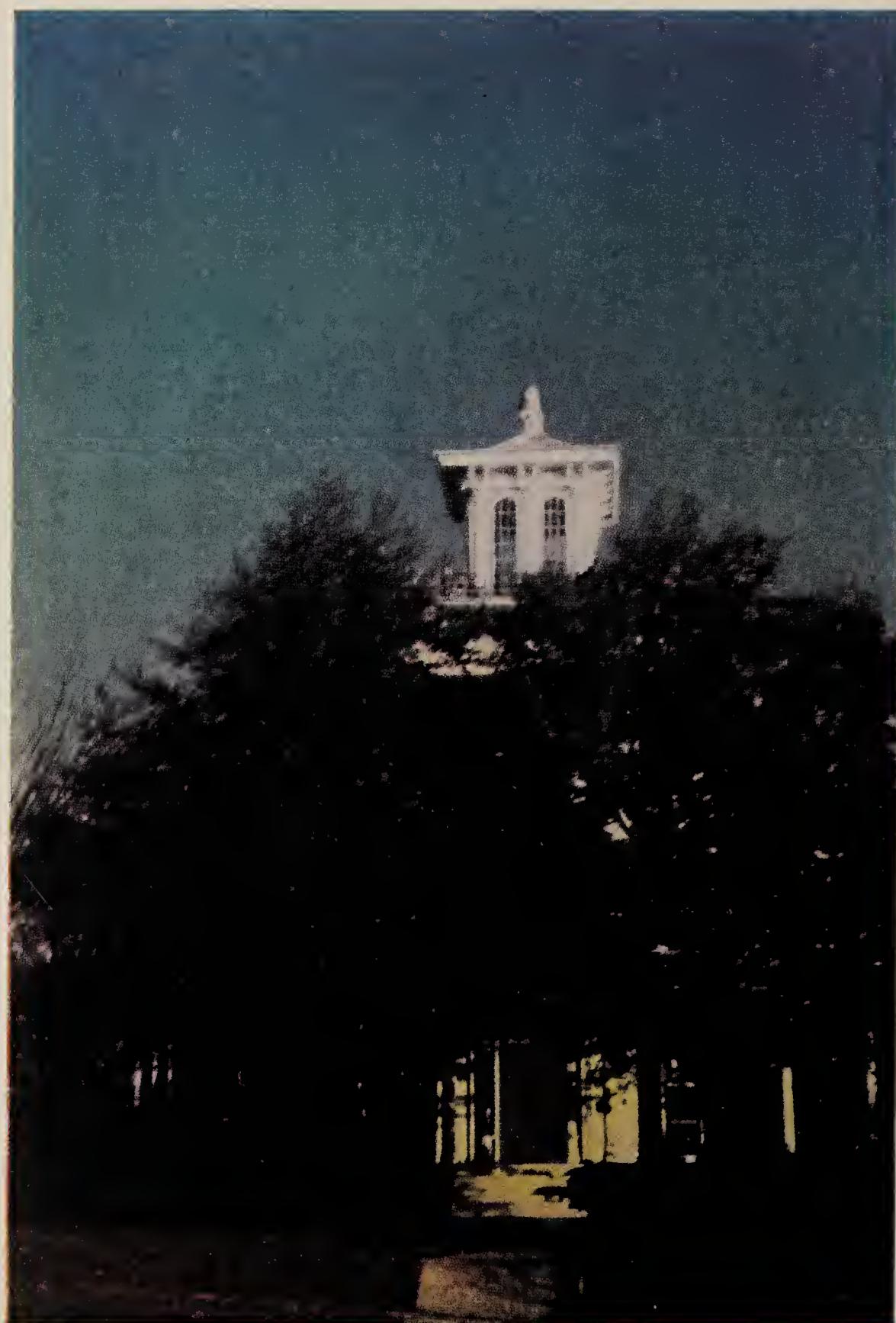
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THE STORIED KENDALLS  
WITH  
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL RECORDS  
OF SCOTTISH AND ALLIED FAMILIES







KENDALL MANOR, EUFAULA, ALABAMA

"No one now remembers when the hill on which it stands was not crested with the white tower."

# THE STORIED KENDALLS

WITH

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL  
RECORDS OF SCOTTISH AND  
ALLIED FAMILIES

BY

ANNE KENDRICK WALKER

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*Illustrated*

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1947

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## *Epigraph*

*If stores of dry and learned lore we gain,  
We keep them in the memory of the brain;  
Names, things, and facts—whate'er we knowledge call—  
There is the common ledger for them all;  
And images on this cold surface traced  
Make slight impression, and are soon effaced.  
But we've a page, more glowing and more bright,  
On which our friendship and our love to write;  
That these may never from the soul depart,  
We trust them to the memory of the heart.  
There is no dimming, no effacement there;  
Each new pulsation keeps the record clear;  
Warm, golden letters all the tablet fill,  
Nor lose their lustre till the heart stands still.*

—DANIEL WEBSTER.



## *The White Tower.*

*“Within the white walls generation after generation have written their names ‘in remembrance.’”*



## CHAPTER I

### *The White Tower*

THE white tower on the old Kendall mansion in Eufaula is not as old as the town, but it is a part of its history. The records of the town go back to the Indian occupancy and are weighted with legends of the powerful Creek tribes which long held the Alabama frontier against white encroachment. Even today, along the bend of the Chattahoochee River, two miles up stream, a great mound lies undisturbed. There, at St. Francis, where the Indian fires burned, one can stand on the bar of blinding sand and see this evidence of aboriginal life. There, too, the early pilots churned the yellow water to a mighty foam in rounding this treacherous curve in the Indian-haunted country.

At a safer anchorage—Eufaula Town—Negro slaves built a covered bridge over which the white caravans came from Georgia, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Virginia. Today the town boasts of its traditions. Century-old houses survive—none quite as old as the sturdily-balustrated sentinel which has long guarded an approach to the river. This landmark harks back to the days of spacious inns. Built for the accommodation of the eighteen-thirty traveler, it has defied physical changes and left decay to the slowly crumbling wharf.

In the sixties, the old bridge felt the tread of a tattered army—a remnant of gray-coated men who fought under General Lee and who had come back to a devastated land. But even then the town was fortunate, for while it wept for Lee and the Cause, as was natural to brave hearts, it held, as in a frame, its own share of romance and glamour and graciousness that nothing could ever efface.

It was this indefinable quality that made the town what it was, but it was cotton that made it rich, and not all the cotton had been burned by the Federals. It was General Grierson's cavalry which had been sent by General Sherman to burn the great old houses and what Southern cotton they could find, but

the end of the war came too soon for them and they had no sooner turned their backs when the Negro slaves, whom the war had freed, resumed work on the carving of the white pillars for the house of one of the young masters—a work which had been interrupted when the war began and their master had enlisted.

The sight of those Negro craftsmen was a symbol. And when the classic columns were finally lifted into their place and the mansion completed, the spacious house became a part of the land. No one can now remember when the hill on which it stands was not crested with the white tower. For the tower, set against the western sky, reached heavenward, and even the church spires which once lent so much beauty to the town but which time destroyed, could parallel its structural design. There are no drawings extant of the house at this period, but the records indicate that George W. Whipple, an architect much in demand at that time, supplied the plans and no doubt supervised the workmen. Nor can the exact age of the house be determined. No expense was spared and into its building went the character of its first master—dignity, sturdiness, and every evidence of his appreciation of detail and architectural perfection. Two-storied, with basement, attic and cupola, the house contained “double parlours,” a formal dining-room, and similarly proportioned rooms, halls and chambers, with a focal point of interest in the great hall, with its majestic sweep of stairs. This hall extended the entire length of the house, and upon it opened the great rooms. The formal entrance was through double doors of walnut, with side lights and transom of ruby glass. This plan was duplicated at the rear of the mansion. On the second floor the rooms were of corresponding size to those of the lower floor. The proportion of doors and windows and mantels gave a dignity to all the rooms. All the mantels were of Italian marble. The balusters on the stairs, the cornices, the finely-paneled doorways made a rich setting for the furnishings, while traditional iron work—the black lace which distinguished many of the famous houses built before the war—gave a richness to the exterior. When completed, the mansion was architecturally the most elaborate of all the houses in the old town. And the white tower could be seen for miles. It was set in its slender columns, the balustrade having a wrought-iron and lace-like rail, and the glass-paneled windows commanding a view of the distant river. About the house clustered,

under entirely separate roofs, smaller structures which made for a village-like plan. The outside kitchen and the dependencies of a great house, the servants' quarters, the well, the summer houses, were but replicas of the South's established ways of living, of the environment of the times which refused as long as it was possible to adopt any new ideals and instead clung to the traditions. The domestic economy could only function with these arrangements—a manor house, with out-houses detached. In writing then of those days and ways one might begin as if writing history, which could easily be nothing more than a romance, and end by writing a romance which in reality would be history.

The story of the Kendall mansion can well be romantic as well as historic. Built in a period when the Civil War had devastated the land, it yet marked the era of reconstruction in which all the refinements and elegance of a society which had ruled before the war were now to be restored. It was here, too, that the young master, James Turner Kendall, home from the war, and his Scottish wife, Mary Jane McRae, were to live and bring up their children. The building of the house represented several years of labor. Long before the drums had sounded, the material was being assembled, and there, on the ground it lay untouched, awaiting the day when the young master could indulge his tastes for the beautiful. The house and its surroundings have been described in other chronicles. Only a few decades ago, a writer who saw the white tower against a glowing mid-winter sunset, paid tribute to the architect: "Eufaula owes much to such a builder. . . He had it in his power to mar forever that part of the old town. But instead of a catastrophe we have a graceful tower whose architectural features remain one of the chief glories of the old town."

Up its stairs gentle ladies, in spreading hoopskirts, have climbed, belles of another day; and gallants, like knights of old, whose mere names still click in memory. And within the white walls of the tower, generation after generation have written their names "in remembrance."

There is a Key to the Tower—as sacredly guarded as the ancient silver in the Kendall family.







#### EXTERIOR VIEW OF KENDALL MANOR

The sunlight brings into relief the whiteness of the tower in contrast with the dark red of massive chimneys. This view is from the east and on clear days, from the tower, the Chattahoochee River may be glimpsed and the far distant hills of Georgia.

## CHAPTER II

### *The Merchant Prince*

AMES TURNER KENDALL, founder of the family in Barbour County, Alabama, was born on November 18, 1826, in Anson County, North Carolina. He was the son of Dr. John Spillman Kendall, of Culpeper County, Virginia, and Wincy Harrison Turner, a daughter of James Turner of Brunswick County, Virginia, and Lucy Marshall, also of Brunswick County. The records of the Turner, Spillman and Marshall families will be followed in a later chapter. The first of the Kendalls to migrate from Virginia to North Carolina, John Spillman Kendall was both a minister of the gospel and a physician. A family record shows that he had one brother, William Kendall, who also migrated to North Carolina, but who never married.

Dr. Kendall was married twice. There were no children by his second marriage, but Wincy had borne him a large family. One record claimed that she was the mother of eighteen, another gave the number as eleven. There were apparently six sons. James Turner Kendall was the youngest child. He married Mary Jane McRae, of Cheraw, Chesterfield District, South Carolina, a daughter of John C. McRae and his wife, Janet McLeod. Janet was the daughter of Norman McLeod, a Scottish nobleman, whose first wife was Mary Campbell.

James Turner Kendall traced his lineage to the English Kendalls of the town of Kendal, in the Valley of the Kent, in Westmoreland. The Chart shows him to have been a lineal descendant of Colonel William Kendall, who emigrated to Virginia about the middle of the seventeenth century. His Virginia ancestors were Burgesses and the family was prominent in both Colonial and Revolutionary history. In the early eighteen-fifties he migrated, with his young Scottish wife, to Barbour County and settled at Eufaula. The old records of the county are filled with the details of numerous transactions, all of which indicate that he was a land owner, planter and merchant.

In the *Census* of 1860, for Barbour County, Eastern Division, Eufaula Postoffice, James Turner Kendall, "aged 31," is listed as "Merchant." However, the date of his birth shows that he was thirty-four at this time. His real estate was valued at \$7,000.00 and his personal estate at \$20,000.00. His wife, Mary J. Kendall, "aged 25," and a child, "Winny J., age 6," are also listed. His place of birth was given as "North Carolina."

When the War Between the States called the men of the South to the Confederate Cause, James Turner Kendall was a "Minute Man," enlisting first as a private in Captain Hardy's Company and later joining the 4th Battalion Alabama Cavalry, Confederate States Army. According to the records of the War Department, he was later on the Register of Pettigrew General Hospital at Raleigh, North Carolina. He returned later to duty.

Immediately after the close of the war he resumed his business career, in which he was so eminently successful. His plantations at White Oak, a rich and fertile section near Eufaula, had been tilled by his slaves, working under the overseer system, all through the war. Their productivity now became one of his chief interests.

By the late sixties he had not only become permanently established in the mercantile business, but had extended his operations among hundreds of farmers and planters throughout the lower counties to whom he made liberal advances which enabled them to operate their own farms and plantations. The war had left many of them land-poor. The free Negro labor had completely changed the entire economic situation.

From Mr. Kendall's great store at Eufaula flowed the provisions that stocked hundreds of farms, food stuffs for hundreds of families, thousands and thousands of dollars worth of goods which were loaded day after day upon the farm wagons, to be paid for when the crops were harvested. There are lengthy lists in the county records of the men who had business relations with him, and whose names appear on "conveyances" as far back as 1865. There were the Longs, the Beauchamps, the McKennas, the Clarks, the Thurmans, Shannons, Andersons, Allen, Sylvester, Kennedy, Laird, McKenzie, Lee—men of the county, land-poor, and dependent upon the merchants to rehabilitate them. Cotton had to be mortgaged—cotton yet to be planted, or a corn field which had not yet





MRS. JAMES TURNER KENDALL  
(Mary Jane McRae)  
She was the first mistress of Kendall Manor.  
From a portrait.

been plowed, and oats which had not yet been sowed. A failure of crops meant ruin to the farmer and the merchant as well, but the merchant "ran" the farmer for an entire year. The transactions involved a vast amount of detail. Mr. Kendall's ledgers must have revealed his energy and enterprise.

An example of one of the agreements made between Mr. Kendall and one of the farmers who traded with him, recorded in the court records of Barbour County, is significant of the scope of business in the history of trading and farming of that time:

"... it (an advance) being obtained by me *bona fide* for the purpose of making a crop for said year and without such advance it would not be in my power to procure the necessary teams, provisions, farming implements and other material essential to making my crop.

"Now it is agreed, or contracted, that the advance of provisions so made shall be a lien upon the crop I may make or may be made on my place the present year and upon my Homestead, such lien being in accordance with an *Act* of the General Assembly of Alabama, approved 15th of Jan. 1866 and amended in 1867, and if I shall fail to pay said advance or indebtedness at maturity, then the said J. T. Kendall, or his agent, is hereby authorized to enforce his legal rights, under said *Act*, and to collect & is further empowered if necessary to seize the property and take into his possession and sell either at private or public sale said crop and property."

The conditions under which these liens were made protected the merchant to a certain extent. But the owners of the farms were required to supply the necessary mules and wagons and to outfit the "labourers"—the free negroes, "to find and clothe them, at their own expense, to pay their own taxes and doctors' bills, and to furnish half of the feed for the mules and the horses, to pay half of the blacksmith's work, out of their half of the crop, and to gather their respective crops." The labourers were required to haul the cotton to the ginner, to pack out all the cotton ginned, to pay their part of the bagging and roping out of their part of the crop. They were to have half of the net proceeds of the entire cotton

crop when sold, half of the fodder, half of the potatoes, half of the rice. If in the settling of the account, at the end of the year, they could not agree, "they could choose two disinterested men to settle the dispute—one white and one colored." These contracts also called for the upkeep of the bridges and roads through the plantations, and likewise the ditches were to be kept free of bushes, and the fencing kept in repair. The laborours were to do their part in getting out the timber, and in hauling it to the place of building.

By the early seventies Mr. Kendall's business affairs were on a sound basis, and he was occupied with the varied activities of his White Oak plantations, with their vast cotton acreage. He had a deer park, a peafowl farm, and in addition to these interests he seems to have had a passion for building. He acquired town sites, on which he erected substantial houses, and sold them to friends and neighbors, occasionally to a great financial advantage. Mr. Ricks, a prominent citizen of that time, appears to have bought a desirable lot, described as "285 feet of ground fronting on the outside of Randolph Street and running back 210 feet on the north and 230 feet on the south side, for which he paid \$10,000." At the corner of old Garden Lane, a fine residence was identified as Kendall property as late as the turn of the twentieth century. A brick store on Broad Street, "the property running back 200 feet to an alley—a cash payment of eight thousand and three hundred dollars to the Griffith men—the deed executed in Clark County, Georgia," was among his holdings.

The records of conveyances run from two hundred acres to as few as ten "on which a dwelling house stood," or for additional land on the north end of his plantations at White Oak, "a parcel not sold to Thomas Cannon, but all the north end that could be bought"—\$2,000.00 in cash. Township and range and section—a post oak tree could settle a boundary line! A stake was money in hand, so many feet south, so many north, beginning on the eastern boundary line, then west—all of it bound up with prosperity.

It was an opulent era, the planters and the merchants vying in wealth and taste. The planters counted their possessions in miles and acres, the merchant princes estimated their wealth by the cotton bales housed in their warehouses and the number of caravans that came over the trade routes to purchase enormous quan-





THE PILLARED VERANDA, KENDALL MANOR

tities of goods. And when the day of the merchant princes passed, a regime ended.

James Turner Kendall died November 8, 1892. His widow survived him twelve years. Sometime before his death, he had made over his entire property to her—the mansion and contents and his plantations. The children were powerless, for it was Mary Jane Kendall who could will the estate. Her last will and testament is recorded in the county court house.

One-third of the property went to her son, James Turner Kendall, who was named executor, “one-third to her daughter, Marie Bell McKinney, wife of Walter Edward McKinney, and the remaining one-third to the children, born and to be born to my son, John M. Kendall, share and share alike.” Should the children die without issue before attaining the age of twenty-one years, the will provided that “portions of such deceased child be divided among his or her remaining brothers and sisters, share and share alike.” James Turner Kendall was also made guardian of the minor legatees. The will was probated on November 10, 1904. The final settlement of the estate was several years later.

The Kendall mansion underwent changes at the turn of the twentieth century. At one period of its history, it was used temporarily for the Conservatory of Music, established in connection with the Union Female College, whose properties were adjoining. The college, built in the fifties, was owned by the Masons and Odd Fellows. At the time of his death, Mr. Kendall was Worshipful Grand Master.

There were periods when the romantic past was in danger of becoming legendary. The wealthy and slave-owning classes had long passed, the profitable cotton plantations had suffered a decline, the loss of trade from the neighboring counties meant the breaking off of relations which were never again resumed. But despite these economic changes, irrevocably a part of a changing century, the patina of time clung persistently to the old manor. It was a commodious mansion, square and stately, with a double portico, a high slanting roof, surmounted by a tower, from whose windows a glorious landscape met the eye. The view stretched for many leagues, to a blue range of hills, at whose base was an undulating sea of virgin forest.

The gardens were enclosed with white palings. The mansion

was flanked by summer houses, trellised with roses. Peafowls plumed themselves under the stately trees. The vegetable garden and the orchard were a part of the general plan, for while the plantation was a source of supply, the ample acreage surrounding the house was put to these practical uses. In addition to the ornamental features of the gardens there were the white cabins in the background, in which the servants of the immediate household lived, within easy call of the master and mistress. There was Logan, the body-servant of the young master. They were about the same age. But "Marse Jeams's" word was law. There was Annie, the personal waiting-woman of the young mistress. There was about six months' difference in their ages. This young slave had been given to Mrs. Kendall—she had come from the McRae family—and had grown up with her mistress, who had brought her to Eufaula.

On a neighboring plantation lived a young Negro, Peter Peterson, perhaps a body-servant of some master who was a friend of the Kendalls, for the tradition is that Annie and Peter were mutually attracted, and Mr. Kendall bought Peter and gave him to Annie for a wedding present. In her blue cotton dress, her head bound with a gay bandanna, a pair of bright brass earrings, and a silver ring upon her finger, Annie was the ideal waiting-woman, following her mistress about the house and gardens, and running at her beck and call. But we can hear Mrs. Kendall's gentle voice: "Bring me a glass of water." "Bring me a book from the parlour." "Hand me my fan." Annie and Peter and their children remained with the Kendall family long after the war had ended and freedom had come to them, and took as lively an interest in the household as did the young master and mistress. Annie had certain rules and regulations peculiar to herself.

"Annie, I want a *white* cake made today," her mistress would remark casually.

If Annie was not disposed to make it, she would have a ready answer.

"Ah ain't goin' make no *white* cake today."

"Yes, you are, Annie. I want a *white* cake and I want it today."

"Ah ain't goin' make no *white* cake! Ah sho' ain't!"

"Annie, do you hear what I say! I want a *white* cake made today!"





THE HALLWAY AT KENDALL MANOR

*—Photographs by Jaxon.*

"Hush up!!" The young mistress's voice trailed off, and Annie could hear the swish of her skirts.

"Ah ain't goin' make no white cake an' ah ain't goin' ter hush up needer!"

But anyone within hearing distance of the old brick kitchen, reached by a latticed runway from the big house would hear the rhythmic beating of sixteen "whites of eggs."

It remained for a traveler from New England to describe the meals of the Southern table. "Such a table. . . At breakfast, coffee and cream like liquid gold; six kinds of bread, each *hot*, as bread always is in the South, and all delicious with butter rich as honey; amber-colored honey also, with a fragrance as if gathered from the flowers that bloom on Hymettus! Then steaks, so juicy and flavorful; broiled chickens just delicately crisped and more delicately buttered; fresh fish from a pond, nicely browned to a turn; ham the tint of a blood peach; sliced bread and butter, and I know not what other delicacies. Our dinners are unapproachable by any city 'Astor'; and for tea such *sweetmeats*, such blackberries and cream, such delicious bread!"

With the traditions of the old servants, there are the "haunted" stories that have come down through the generations. The Kendall mansion had its "ghost," which was seen by more than one of the servants, and whose appearance was described with a credulity that impressed all who heard of the gray-uniformed man and the white horse. This apparition always appeared in advance of any catastrophe in the family, and always presaged "death." According to the Logan and Peterson versions, the rider was always dressed in gray and wore a broad-brimmed hat which defied identification. The horse was always "white." The hoofs could be heard on the graveled drive which was the boundary line on the west side of the house. This was the Kendall lane, shadowed by great trees. The rider paused only long enough to attract attention, then disappeared on his steed as suddenly as it was possible before the dawn had come. On one occasion, Logan heard the hoofs and saw the rider so plainly that he hurried as soon as day broke to the big house and told his mistress.

"I heered de horse and seed de man agin," he said. "An sumpin' gwine ter happen to Marse Jeams."

In a short time, the master of the house lay dead.

"We have never discouraged this 'ghost' tradition," said the present owner of the old mansion. "I inherited the house and the 'ghost' and I rather encourage the Negroes on the place in their belief in the supernatural. Their superstition is inborn, and when Negroes believe that a house is 'haunted' it is somewhat of a protection."

Thus the year that witnessed the death of James Turner Kendall brought to a close a remarkable career. No citizen of his time had the interests of the town more on his heart. And first of all, Mr. Kendall was a noted churchman. He had early identified himself with the First Methodist Church, whose beautiful post-war spire was being raised in the new edifice under construction. When the work reached a financial crisis, Mr. Kendall's generosity had helped to meet the situation over long periods of depression, until the building was completed, in which he and his family long worshipped. The clergy looked upon him as a beneficent friend, and his home was ever open to them. He planned and worked for the prosperity of Eufaula and gave liberally to its civic and educational advancement. The legends of his long life are of his extreme modesty, of his goodness to the poor, and of his own distrust of his abilities in the accomplishment of the tasks and responsibilities which were laid upon him as one of the town's most eminent and influential citizens. Loving his home, and noted for his filial affection, his tenderness became proverbial in his own family, for he spared neither pains nor labor nor money to make it the abode of peace and plenty. And at the end of his days, he talked freely of death to his pastor, to his friends and neighbors. "He had faith to believe that he would enter the unclouded realm of glory when he passed from a world in which he had known joys and sorrows, the lights of successes and failures"—thus passed the master of the great house.

The Kendall line will be followed in subsequent pages. But here we must listen to the echo of voices of past generations and see again the Kendall brides, in their satin and tulle, trailing down the stairway into the parlor for their nuptial vows. For these Kendall weddings were the very climax of social life in the mansion—well remembered to this day. Kendall women were noted beauties, tall, slender, graceful, with remarkably expressive eyes. The Southern setting in which they fitted is still unchanged in a





KENDALL MANOR

"... filled with shrines the Heart hath builded . . ."

From a drawing by Carl Mueller.

thousand ways, and the house, as it stands today, is viewed by visitors, passing through the old town, and asking permission to see the interior. One of the recent visitors, well-grounded in architectural matters, compared its sculptured details to a Roman period of great craftsmanship—"An Italian workman, in the days of Michael Angelo, would have set himself to such a task and dreams as his hand touched marble!"

But no epitaph could more eloquently describe the master of the old mansion than the words from Howard Gerrish's article on stately homes: It is well to remember that a man's house, during the cultured era which spawned many noble homes, was a true symbol of his serenity of heart and soul; he responded to elegance, beauty and grace, and he was inspired to continue faithfully along lines of contact with his fellows which indicated good birth and breeding and a cognizance of same.



*(Continued)*

John Marshall Kendall = Sally Jennings  
b. 1860. d. 1924, in 1883, in Eufaula, Ala.  
Eufaula, Barbour Co.,  
Ala.

Battle = Robert Wesley Dodgen

Sarah = William McGuire  
m. 1st  
m. 2nd  
Russell  
Gordon

William Sally Kendall

Mary = Joseph Allen Few

Robert Kendall Joseph Allen

Joseph Jennings Kendall = Terese Merrill

Joseph Jennings Kendall, Jr.

James Turner Kendall = Marie Holleman

Marie

John Marshall Kendall, Jr. = Robbie Haynes

No issue

Jennie Kendall = Edward Bancroft Eppes  
m. 2nd m. 1908.  
Leonard Yancey  
Dean.

John Kendall Eppes = Nell Richardson Reiley

John Kendall Eppes, Jr.



## I

## KENDALLS OF VIRGINIA

Col. William Kendall — in England.  
b. 1600 in England.  
d. in Virginia 1686.  
Will recorded in  
Northampton Co., Va.  
Member of Virginia  
House of Burgesses.  
Speaker 1657-1686.  
M. 2nd, widow of  
Thomas Eyre, M. 3rd,  
Susanna (widow of  
Capt. Potts). Last wife  
was Sarah, who had  
been Mrs. Mathews.

John, Esther,  
Elizabeth M., step-  
children of Col.  
William Kendall.

Mary,  
who married Hancock Lee,  
son of Col. Richard Lee;  
buried at "Ditchley."

William Kendall II  
of Northampton Co., Va. — Ann —  
b. 1635. d. 1696.  
Will recorded in  
Northampton Co., Va.  
Member Virginia House  
of Burgesses 1688-1692-3.

(girl)  
Susanna Mason Esther Anne Gertrude Hunt

William Kendall III  
b. 1660. d. 1718.  
Will recorded North-  
ampton Co., Va.  
m. 2nd, — Palmer  
(daughter of Samuel  
Palmer of Northham-  
pton Co., Va.). m. 3rd.  
Sorrowful Margaret  
Custis. She married  
2nd, — Cable.

(girl)  
Anne Parke(s) John Kendall "A minor in  
1718. d. 1794" Sarah Palmer Anne Custis

William Kendall  
(Continued)

(Continued)

William Kendall  
b. 1710. d. 1795.  
Will recorded in  
Northampton Co.,  
Va.

III  
William Kendall  
b. 1745. d. —.  
Supplied provisions  
to Volunteers and  
captives on their  
return from Pittsburg  
to Va. He was in  
Orange Co., 1765 and  
furnished supplies.

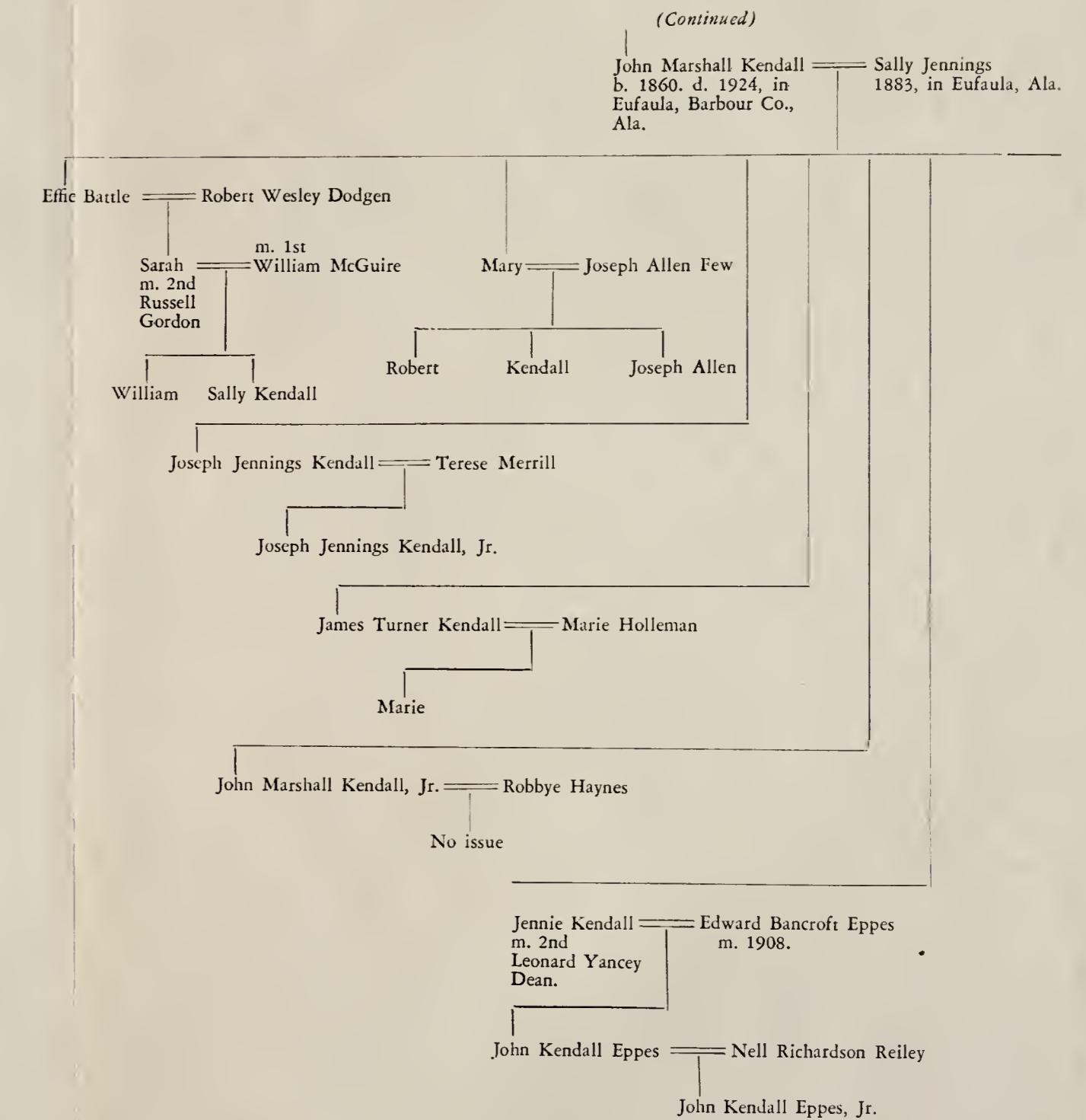
John Spillman Kendall  
b. Nov. 24, 1794. —  
m. 1816. d. Jan. 28, 1858.

James Turner Kendall  
b. 1826. d. 1892. Came  
to Eufaula, Barbour Co.,  
Ala. in 1850.

Mary Jane McRae  
m. 1848 in Cheraw, S. C.

Wincy Jane Florrie James Turner Kendall, Jr. Marie Bell Lula Lee  
Who married Who married Who married Who married Who married  
Samuel Goode. Charles Ross. Rose —. Walter Dr. Julius  
Their children Their children Their children McKinney. Caesar Cato.  
Mary (Vadie) dren Kendall Mary Jane, Their children Child,  
Martha. Charles, Jr. James Turner. Mary Florence, Julius  
Henry, Lula. Caesar Cato, Jr.

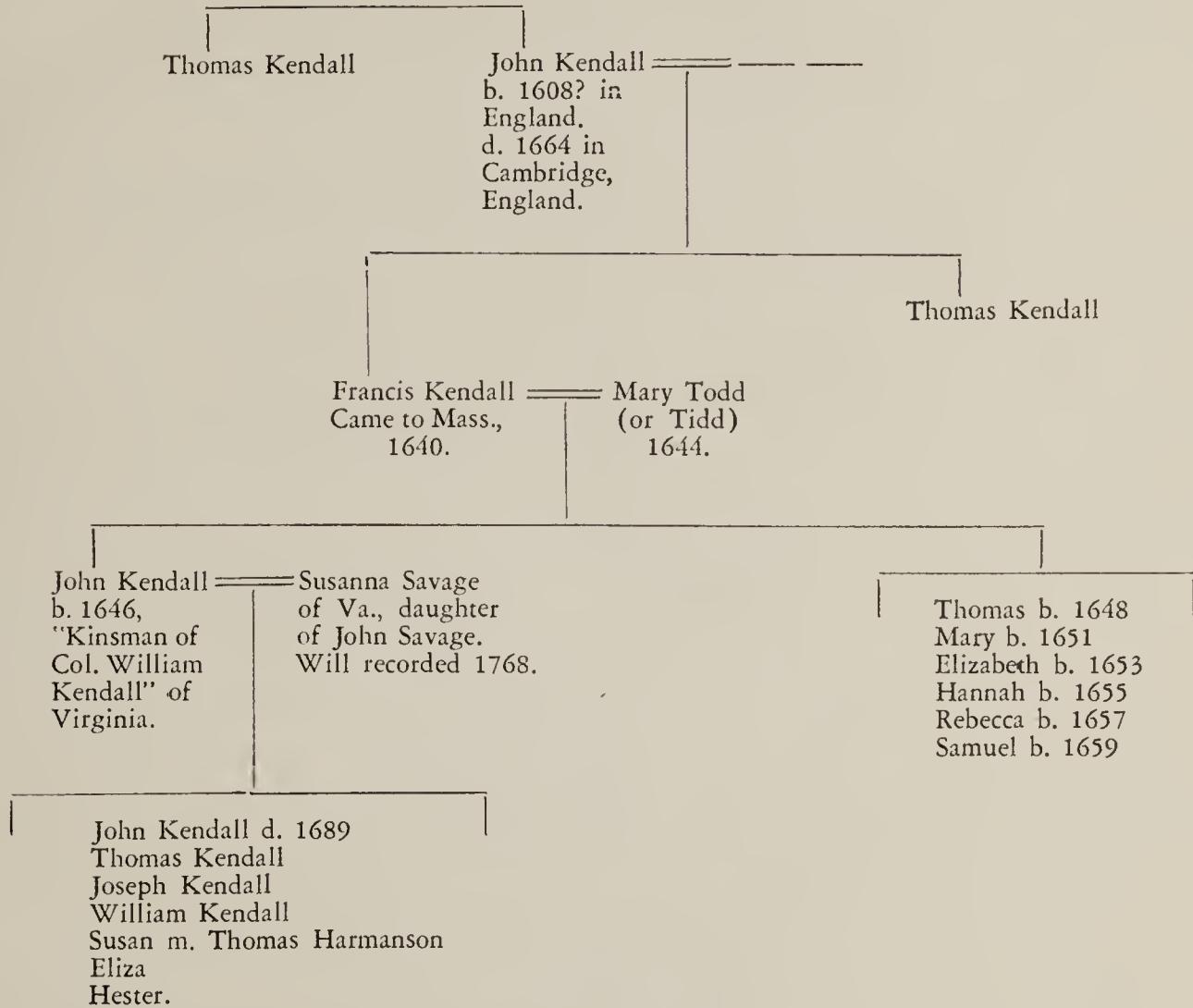
John Marshall Kendall  
(Continued)





## KENDALLS OF MASSACHUSETTS

### VII

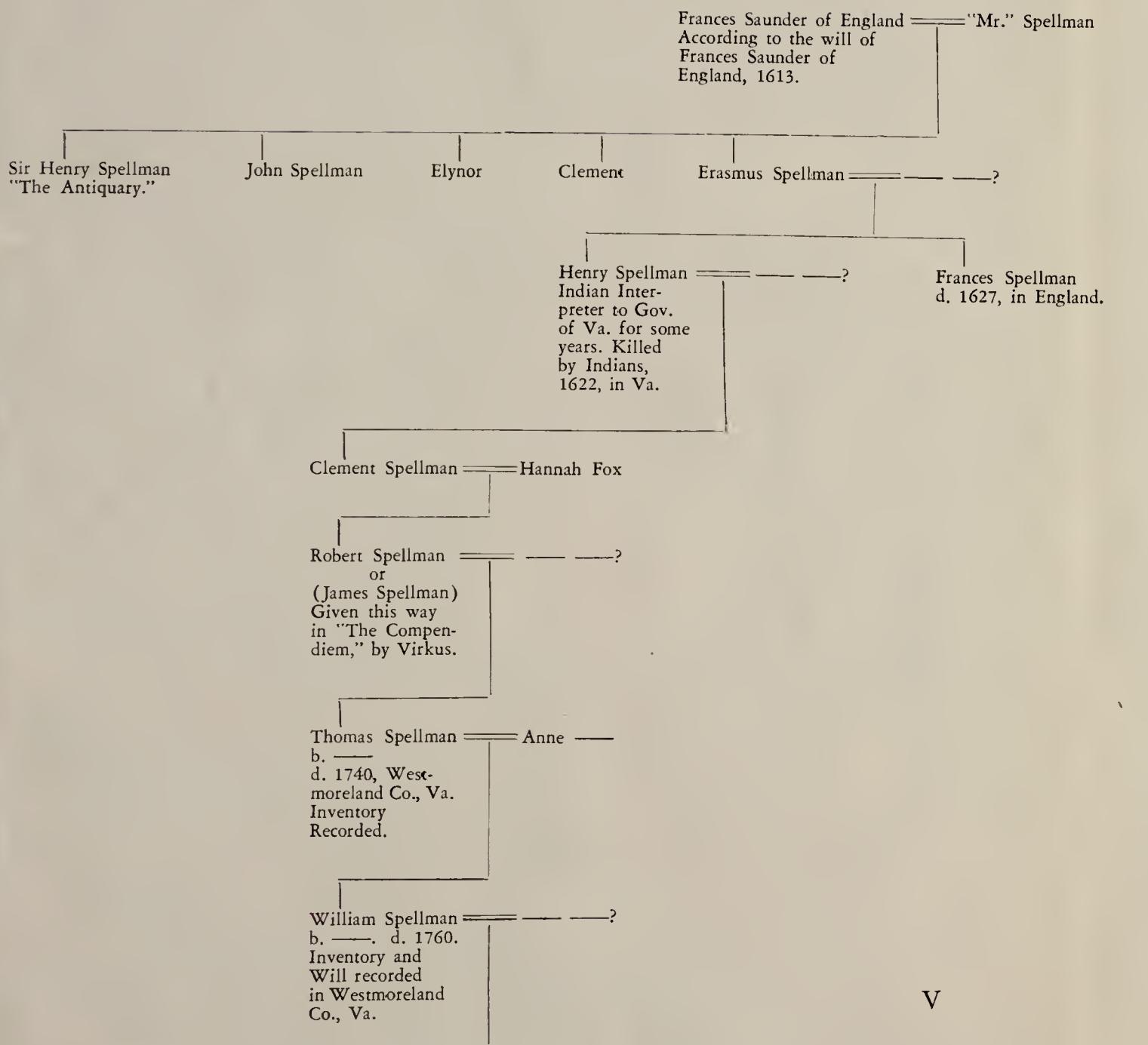


(The above is the line of Henry P. Kendall of Massachusetts.)



KENDALLS OF VIRGINIA

IV

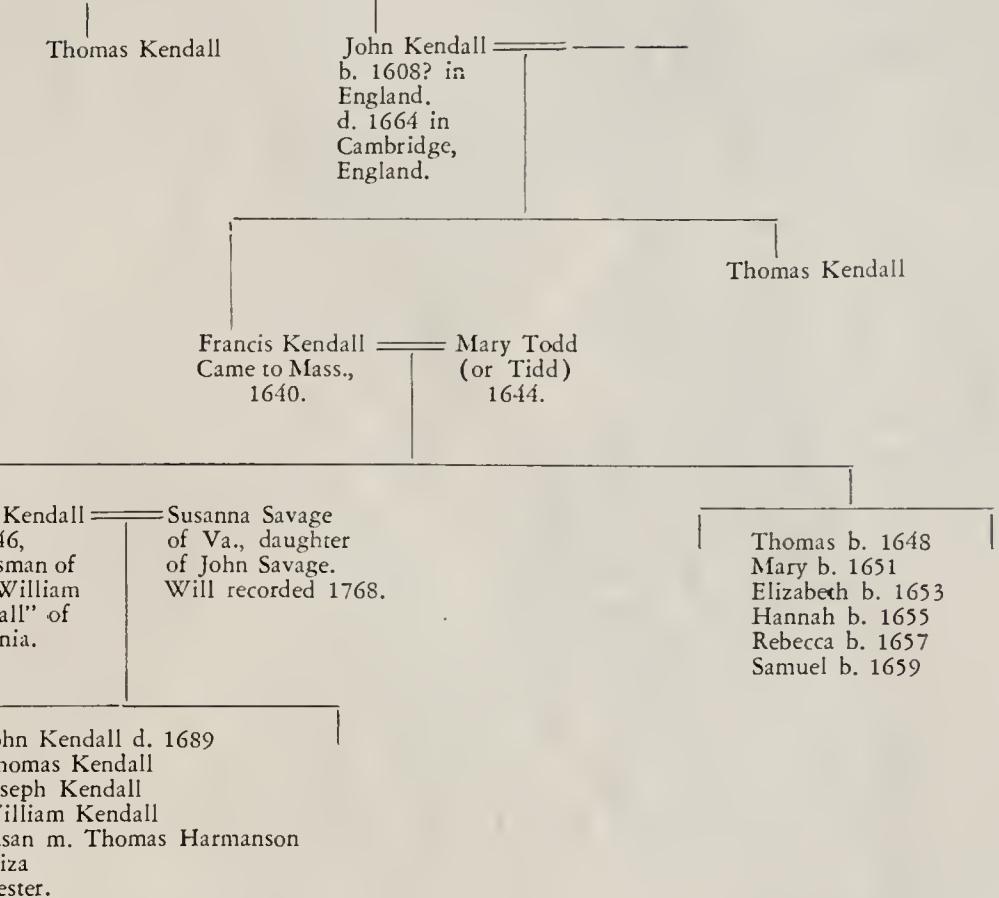


(Continued)

V

KENDALLS OF MASSACHUSETTS

VII









—Maugans' Studio.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, EUFAULA, ALABAMA

"Now demolished, but from its once-lovely spire pealed the bells."

## *“Kendal Green”*

*Pannus Mihi Panis*  
“*Clothing is Bread for Me.*”

—Motto on the Arms of the  
town of Kendal, England.



## CHAPTER III

### *"Kendal Green"*

**K**T can be safely remarked that every directory in the English-speaking world will make mention of the name of Kendall, in its several forms, namely Kendall, Kendall, Kendle, Kendel. This patronymic is local in origin, deriving from Kent-dale, the valley of the Kent, a river in Westmoreland, England. The early manufacture of 'Kendal green' was responsible for the fame of the town and the popularity of the name, which is found in Lancashire, Essex, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Derbyshire. From the beginning of the thirteenth century right through the seventeenth century bearers of the surname Kendall have figured prominently in official, judicial, clerical, and financial positions."<sup>1</sup>

The Kendall family is one of the oldest in the British Isles, being directly descended from Richard Kendall of Treworgy, who was living during the thirty-fifth year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth of England (A.D. 1646).

The above Richard married Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Holland, Knight; and was ancestor to Edward Kendall of Treworgy, in Cornwall.

The above mentioned Edward Kendall was a representative to the court of King Charles 1st. He died January 12th, 1640, and was buried at Morvol. He was ancestor to the present gentry of Kendall of Pelyn, in Cornwall. The estates of Pelyn in Cornwall were in possession of the Kendalls as early as A.D. 1500; and the Kendalls are Lords of this property to the present day.

The original arms of this ancient family of Kendall are given as follows:

Arms: (Kendall: of Pelyn, near Lostwithiel in Cornwall.)

Argent, a chevron between three dolphins, embowed sable.

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<sup>1</sup> *Americana*: 1932. Vol. XXVI.

Crest:

A lion statant, gules.

Motto:

*Virtus depressa resurgent.*

Translated: Truth crushed, shall rise again.

The Kendalls of County Kent are of this original line; the Kendalls of Pelyn in Cromwell being the original parent stock. The name "Kendall" is derived from two ancient words, "Cain" and dal-r." The word "Cain" is no doubt Gælic in origin, and means "Clear" or "Bright." The word "dal-r" is very old Norman, and means a "Valley" or "Dale." Thus the name Kendall was spelled originally "Caindal-r" and was used to refer to a "Bright river valley." The name first appears in written records in Lancashire as early as 1246 (John de Kendall). The name of Adam de Kendall also appears in the Lancashire records of "A.D. 1285."

The American annals begin almost simultaneously in the New England States and in Virginia. In some instances, descendants of the family have left written records, in manuscript form as well as in book format. These several manuscripts, bound together like related chapters, but without chapter numbers or other correlated indications, form documentary evidence in the catalogues of the libraries of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a notable collection being the manuscript entitled "The Kendall Family in Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana and Texas." The New England registers also supply from original files much valuable material relating to the original Kendalls who settled in Massachusetts.

Francis Kendall, believed to be the direct ancestor of all who bear the name in *New England*, was born in England and died in 1708. He came to *New England* sometime before 1640 for he was in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in that year and subscribed to the 'Town Orders' for Woburn. He styled himself 'Miller' and was well known in Woburn as a gentleman of great respectability and influence. He served on the board of selectmen for eighteen years and was often appointed to important committees, among them being the committee in charge of the distribution of the common lands of the town in 1664. The mill bequeathed by him has ever since been in the possession of his posterity. Francis Kendall

married December 4, 1644, Mary Todd (according to some records, Tidd) who died in 1705.”

Their children were:

John Kendall, born July 2, 1646.

Thomas Kendall, born 1648, was located in Massachusetts.

Mary Kendall, born January 20, 1651.

Elizabeth Kendall, born January 15, 1653.

Hannah Kendall, born January 26, 1655.

Rebecca Kendall, born March 2, 1657.

Samuel Kendall, born March 8, 1659.

The will of Francis Kendall was probated in Worcester County, Massachusetts.

It is to a lineal descendant of Francis Kendall that this present work owes an indebtedness for permission to reproduce a copy of the formula from which “Kendal green” was made in the town of Kendal, England. Some years ago, Mr. Henry P. Kendall of Boston, a prominent New England manufacturer of cotton goods, and who owns extensive mills in Columbia, South Carolina, addressed an inquiry to the Mayor of Kendal. The resulting correspondence established a link with the British Museum and the significant fact that the town of Kendal was the first in Great Britain to produce factory-made cloth. Mr. Kendall obtained from Mr. David Paterson, a curator in the Museum, pamphlets which gave the formula for “Kendal green.” When the formula was tried out, the cloth dyed turned out to be a sort of sage green. The process is now in possession of Mr. Kendall, who courteously permits the use of the following interesting note on the subject:

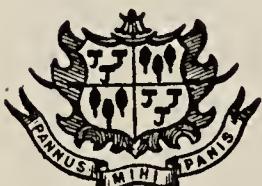
“Kendal is stated in *Harmuth’s* dictionary to be a coarse tweed of green colour in the 14th century. Mr. Paterson remarks that the colour is not green in the present day conception of this colour. It approaches a dull olive or a ‘saddened’ yellow. There can be little doubt that it must have been simply a greenish toned Khaki. The original old Kendal Green was dyed with “woad-waxen” which is the dyers’ broom, with possibly an alumina mordant. This would give a yellow, but the

original grey colour of the coarse cloth would impart its greyness to the yellow dye, producing a 'broken yellow' or dull citrine shade. Also the alum used in the old days had a lot of iron in it. This would further dull down the yellow of the dyers' broom, producing a greenish Khaki shade. It has also to be remembered that the term "green" of early English included also a pale yellow—or tint of yellow. Early writers speak of the green prim-rose of spring."

One important point about "Kendal green" is that the cloth must be a coarse tweed. The sample sent with the formula had been dyed with a natural yellow dyestuff on an alum mordant, impregnated with iron, on a gray cloth, and was done in a dyer's research laboratory in England.

To this note there is now added one of more recent date, addressed to a descendant of the English Kendalls. In 1945, when England and America were never more close, Mrs. Leonard Y. Dean (Jennie Kendall), granddaughter of James Turner Kendall, wrote to the Mayor of Kendal, and in the course of her letter expressed her anxiety for the town. The Mayor's reply, bearing the official seal of Kendal, follows:

BOROUGH OF KENDAL.



THE MAYOR'S PARLOUR,  
TOWN HALL,

KENDAL, 12TH SEPT., 1945.

Mrs. Leonard Y. Dean.  
Kendall Manor.  
Eufaula.  
Alabama. U.S.A.

Dear Madam,

Your letter of July 20th to hand, and Mr. G. J. Owens, 2 Kirkbarrow, Kendal, has promised to search the records in connection with the Kendall family.

There will be a fee but I presume it will not be a heavy one, Mr. Owens will communicate with you.

The Town of Kendal and district did not suffer much from bombing, but played its part in housing the evacuees and the production of aeroplane engines, etc.

Tusting you may be fortunate in securing the details you require.

Yours faithfully,

W. FULTON PEARINGTON,  
*Mayor.*

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NOTE: The ancestral home of the Kendalls in Eufaula has been known as "Kendall Manor" for several years.



## *The Kendalls of Virginia's Eastern Shore*

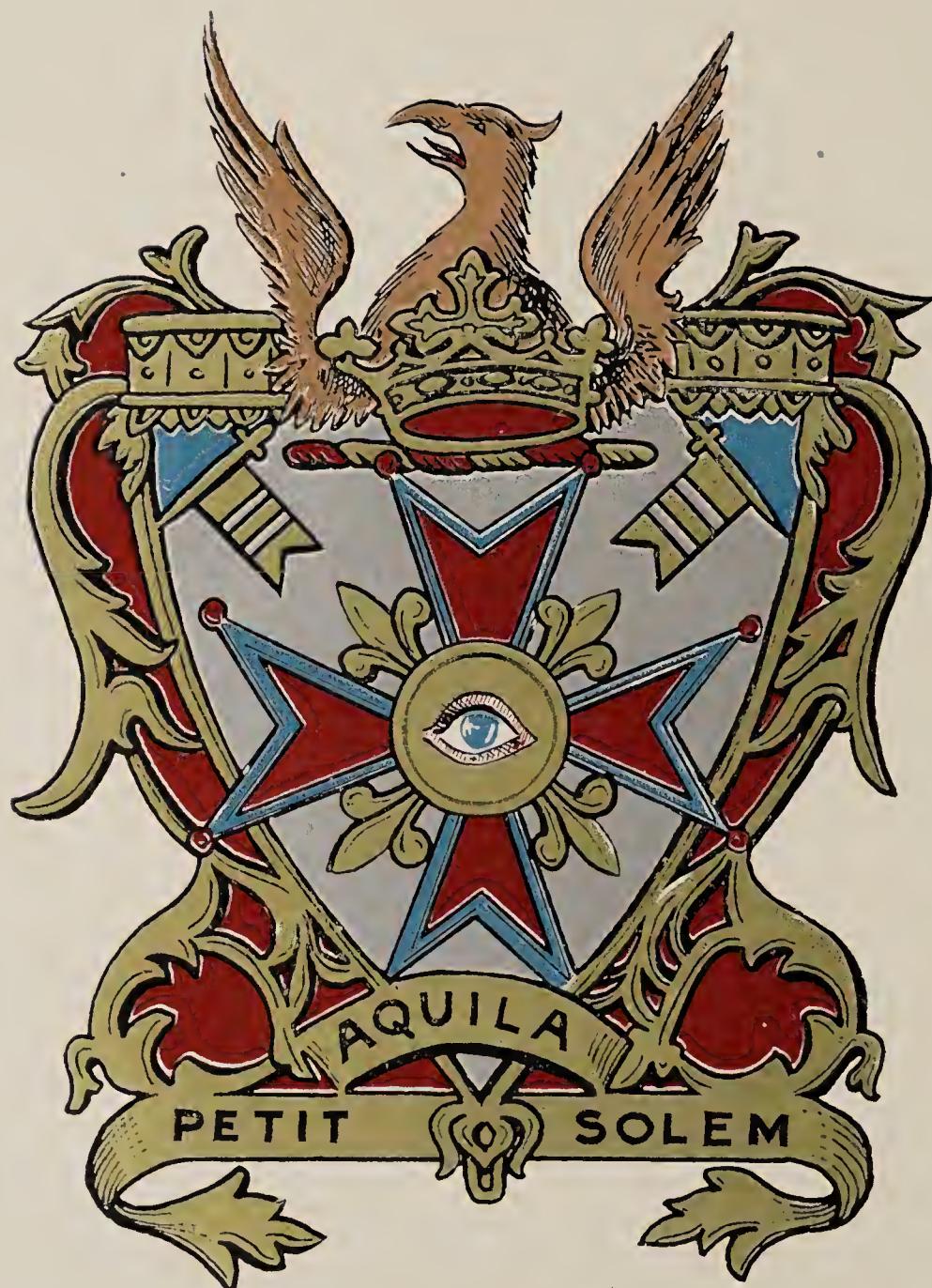
*“It being evident that Coll. William Kendall had uttered divers scandalous and mutinous words tending to the dishonour of the right honourable Governor; but the said Coll. Kendall submitting himself and offering fifty pounds Sterling for his so great crime, and the right honourable Governor desiring the Court to pass the same into order, they have therefore thought fitt and do order that he pay the said somme upon demand to the right honourable Governor which he willingly submits and hath accordingly performed the same.”*

—SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY,  
His Majesty's Governor Theroderick  
Bland, Speaker.

#### NOTE

The sources for the material used in the following chapter, "The Kendalls of Virginia's Eastern Shore," were the various volumes of the *William and Mary Quarterly*, *The Virginia Historical Magazine*, *Tyler's Magazine*, *Hayden's Virginia Genealogies*, *Assembly Records*, the *Randolph Papers*, the *Ludwell Papers*, *Ames' Studies*, and the *Fairfax Manuscripts*.





Kendall

## CHAPTER IV

### *The Kendalls of Virginia's Eastern Shore*

**A**VIRGINIA genealogist, after completing her research, pronounced the history of the Kendall family of the Eastern Shore of Virginia one of the most colorful in the entire Colony of Virginia. "I have concluded that there was not very much of any importance accomplished in that early period without the Kendalls."

The Virginia Kendalls came direct from England. There were two lines, one descended from Col. William Kendall and the other from his "Kinsman" John Kendall. William Kendall, forebear of the family whose history is followed in the present work, came to Northampton County about the middle of the seventeenth century. Briefly, his services to Virginia were as follows:

Colonel William Kendall was a member of the House of Burgesses for Northampton County<sup>1</sup> at the Sessions of March 1657-8, September 1663 (when he is styled Lieutenant Colonel), October, 1666, (and doubtless all the sessions of the "Long Assembly" until 1676), November, 1683, (when he is styled Colonel), April, 1684, and November, 1685, when he was Speaker. He was long an officer of the Militia and Justice of the County Court (from 1656) and was sent, as shown in the text, as one of the Virginia Commissioners to treat with the Five Nations and he died in 1686, probably while on "public employ" on the Rappahannock River. It seems likely that this public business was in connection with the effort to bring the Virginia Indians into peaceful relations with the Five Nations.

[In *Studies of the Eastern Shore in the Seventeenth Century*, by Susie M. Ames, there are a number of references to Colonel William Kendall of Northampton County. He is shown to have been Speaker of the House of Burgesses at the famous session of 1685, during the reign of James II, who ordered Governor Culpeper, as a mark of royal displeasure, to dissolve the Assembly. "The Burgesses spent their time in unnecessary debates" and "presumed soe far as to raise contests." William Kendall had previously been fined by Governor Berkeley at the court sitting at Green Spring, after Bacon's Rebellion, "for scandalous and mutinous words," against the Governor. In Dr. Ames' discussion of the tenure of land in 1675 and 1676 the sale of 1,000 acres "to William Kendall" is recorded, for which he paid 20,000 pounds of tobacco. He also divided an estate of over 12,000 acres, plus the unstated acreage of the "Scotch Quarter" and "all the rest of my land,"

<sup>1</sup> Northampton County was one of the original shires formed in 1634.

among nine persons. As early as 1671, fifteen hundred acres of Chincoteague, the island lying between Assateague and the mainland, which had been patented by Daniel Jenifer, was conveyed as a grant to William Kendall. During the Protectorate, William Kendall made a contract with Jacob L. von Sloot in regard to the shipping of tobacco to Manhattan.

Commenting on the laws of the Colonists in regard to "trespasses by unruly horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats, Dr. Ames' conclusions were that the so-called wild ponies of today on the island of Chincoteague are the descendants of horses once belonging to William Kendall, the Curtis' and other prominent Colonists. "Left on uninhabited marshes, unsheltered, unfed except by their own effort, buffeted at times by wind and storm, it was not strange that horses should develop through the years into that sturdy stubborn animal, the wild pony."

William Kendall's views on the servants and slaves in Hungars Parish are quoted by Dr. Ames. "In 1688 William Kendall warned all persons from giving entertainment to or having any commerce with several dissolute negroes who 'absent themselves from the service and labor I have appointed them, to my great prejudice,' and he requested that whosoever should meet with them would inflict such punishment as the law directed. There is, however, no more agreeable confirmation of the mutual good will and service between the two races than the numerous manumissions of that period. "Of interest is the manumission of the negro Bashore in that it was the outcome of one master's wish and another master's deed. William Kendall had heard Captain Francis Pott declare that 'When he departed this natural life' he intended to free Bashore; and Kendall having married the widow of the deceased captain, was in a position to carry out the wish." The free Negro found problems and he made problems. Manuel Rodriggus, Negro, secured from William Kendall the lease of 145 acres for ninety-nine years, paying 7,500 pounds of tobacco. Twelve years later fifty of those acres were leased by Rodriggus for the remaining eighty-seven years for 2,500 pounds." Going further into her discussion of servants and slaves, Dr. Ames found in her list of tithables, those persons for whom poll taxes were paid, that in a group of forty-one plantations, there were eighteen that had five or more tithables, "John Custis' leading with fourteen and William Kendall a close second with thirteen." In regard to the early industries of the Eastern Shore, "much of the furniture found in the houses of the prominent and wealthy Virginians was imported, but there were also many pieces of colonial make. . ." In the inventory of William Kendall, there are listed four walnut tables and two pine tables, and "it seems probable that those tables were of Eastern Shore manufacture." And in the matter of the inventories describing the various grades of leather for the making of the shoes for the planters and their slaves, the court, in one instance, when a tanner died leaving some hides and skins, "ordered that Colonel Kendall be requested to have his tanner take care of them." William Kendall also figures in the "special courts" which were concerned with equity proceedings, those courts called at the request of an individual for the consideration of a specific matter. "Several writings," at the instance of John Ballard of Boston, merchant, were probated by the oath of Colonel Kendall. One of the most interesting references to William Kendall in Dr. Ames' *Studies* is in connection with the formation of parishes on the Eastern Shore. Because of the large extent of Northampton, the Assembly divided the county into two parishes, Northampton and Hungars. About a decade later, in response to the petition of its burgesses, the Governor and Council ordered that the two parishes be united, taking the name of Hungars. The parish extended over forty miles. The first church of the parish may have been built about the time of the formation in 1663, but in 1678 when the site was changed, the vestry ordered that every one should have in the new church his pew as he had formerly had it. "But to requite the generosity of Colonel William Kendall, who lived in the lower parish yet who gave 1,000 pounds of tobacco towards the building of the new church of Hungars Parish, the vestry awarded him the 'uppermost pew on the east and over against the chancel.' " A pew was also assigned to his son who however lived in the parish "where the church now stands." It was doubtless the wife of this William Kendall to whom Dr. Ames refers in the offences listed by the church wardens in regard to church behavior and church attendance, in the days when penalties were severe and when women were not immune; "and occasionally it was a woman of high estate." "In July 1692, the Court of Northampton County ordered the sheriff to give Mrs. Ann Kendall, the wife of William Kendall, a copy of the 'solemn subpoena that she fail not to appear at the next court to answer and make her defense (if any) . . . for her great sin (if found true) against Almighty God and unholy demeanor in the house of his worship in the time of divine service. . ." It seems that Mrs. Kendall one Sunday finding her pew in the parish church occupied by Samuel Palmer had uttered many abusive words and 'not content did strike this complainant several blows. . .' Again in July, but a year later, there is recorded the opinion of the Court that the presentment, 'by the late minister and church wardens (so called),' against Mrs. Kendall 'falls of itself'; for the minister was not present in the county and the church wardens appeared not to be legally sworn and qualified to prosecute." An occasional record shows that the way of the transgressor may not be hard, if he or she is of high estate. *Studies of the Virginia Eastern Shore in the Seventeenth Century*: Susie M. Ames. The Dietz Press: 1940.]

The Indian Confederacy was formed about 1570, quoting J. N. B. Hewitt as authority. "The League originally consisted of five

tribes, the Mohawk, Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, and Onondaga; hence their name, "The Five Nations." They were in contact with the Virginia colonists at an early period. Col. Henry Coursey, representing Maryland and Virginia, first met them at Albany in 1677, but the agreement then made was not strictly observed by the Iroquois. In 1679, Col. William Kendall, as agent of Virginia, held a conference with them at the same place. This was followed by another conference, also at Albany in 1684 in which Lord Howard of Effingham, then Governor of Virginia, participated.

While his services were of moment in the colony, it is evident that William Kendall kept in touch with his relatives in England. He made bequests to a niece living in Yarmouth, a nephew, son of his brother John, "living about Brinton," and a brother, Thomas, living in Norwich.

"Col. William Kendall was married several times. His first marriage was probably in England. He married in Virginia the widow of Thomas Eyre of Northampton. His wife in 1658 was Susanna, widow of Captain Pott;<sup>1</sup> and in 1677 his wife was named Susanna. The wife who survived him was named Sarah, who had been Mrs. Mathews.

"William Kendall I had issue William Kendall II, Mary, born 1661, died December 24, 1694, married Hancock Lee, son of Col. Richard Lee.

"William Kendall II, of Northampton County, was born (?) and died 1696. He was a member of the House of Burgesses for Northampton County, Virginia, at the sessions of April, 1688, and March, 1692-3.

"The will of William Kendall II Gent: of Northampton County, Virginia, was dated January 29, 1695, and proved July 28, 1696. His Legatees were his son William, daughter, Susanna, son John, daughters Mason, and Ann Kendall, and wife Ann.

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<sup>1</sup>Capt. Francis Pott was Justice of Northampton County and of the quorum, March 1656. In 1646 he was in England, and in a letter dated at London March 26 of that year and recorded in Northampton County he tells his nephew John Pott that he had been disappointed in collecting money promised him by Mr. Nuthall—that "my cozen Menefie hath paid £116 sterling for me," and his nephew is to satisfy the debt out of any of his (Francis Pott's) property, except his negroes; he may expect from him a more ample direction by the next shipping; in postscript, says he received £4: more from Mrs. Mary Menefie. He died in 1658 and by his will, dated August 5 and proved in Northampton County, Virginia, October 11, 1658, he leaves his property to his nephew John Pott, kinsman Henry Perry and wife; Godson Argall Yardley, Godson, Bishop, "on the other side of the bay," "My coutriman" John Allen, to his (the testators) sisters £10 sterling each. Susanna, widow of Captain Pott, married in 1658, or 1659, William Kendall.

"William Kendall, Jr., son of William Kendall II of Northampton County, Virginia, probably died in 1718. He probably married twice. The will of Samuel Palmer of Northampton, dated January 1708-9, names his son-in-law William Kendall, Jr. and Palmer Kendall, while a deed dated November 20, 1728, from Curtis Kendall of Northampton County, Gent: to his mother Sorrowful Margaret Cable, refers to the will of his father, William Kendall. It is believed that the lady bearing this remarkable name, Sorrowful Margaret, was born a Curtis.

"The will of William Kendall III seems to have been proved in 1718. (The will is recorded in full in Northampton County.) His Legatees were his son John, an unborn child, daughter Sarah, daughter Ann Parks (Parke ?) Kendall, daughter Palmer Kendall; his sisters Anne and Gertrude Hunt were to keep his son John, a minor, sister Esther mentioned. Issue: (William ?) John, Sarah, Ann Parks Palmer, and an unborn child, (probably Curtis Kendall named above)."

The will of William Kendall, Senior, merchant, was dated December 29, 1685, and proved July 28, 1686. An abstract follows:

"To son-in-law Hancock Lee, Gent: the land where said Lee now lives, with the negroes, stock etc., according to my deed of Gift to said Hancock Lee and my daughter Mary, his now wife, with reversion to grand-daughter Anne Lee, eldest daughter of said Hancock Lee. Bequest to son, William Kendall, with reversion if said William d.s.p. (dies without issue) to John Kendall, son of my kinsman, John Kendall, dec'd. To Thomas, Daniel, and Elizabeth Eyre, Jr. To my wife Sarah. To sons-in-law (step-sons) John, Thomas, and Daniel Eyre. To Ruth, daughter of Thomas Larrington deceased, my first wife's daughter £20 and if she dies, then to her children living at North Yarmouth in the County of Norfolk, England. To the eldest son of my brother John Kendall, living about Brinton in Norfolk £10. To brother Thomas Kendall living in Norwich £10. To grand-daughter Susan Kendall. To grand-daughter, Kendall Lee, youngest daughter of Hancock Lee (he states that he has made deeds of Gifts to his children). To Susan-nah, daughter of William Kendall. To my wife Sarah.

"To all this is added a schedule signed "William Kendall" of





BAPTISMAL FONT OF SOLID SILVER  
A Virginia heirloom in the Kendall family.

the property belonging to the four children of my now wife, John, Mary, Esther, and Elizabeth Mathews.

“A codicil gives to his three daughters-in-law Mary, Esther, and Elizabeth Mathews, 700 acres in Accomac.

“Another codicil dated June 16, 1686, states that as he is going to Rappahannock on “public employ,” and he gives his wife, Sarah, 30,000 pounds of tobacco to be laid out in building where son William lives.”

It is through the marriage of Colonel William Kendall’s only daughter, Mary, to Hancock Lee, son of the Honorable Richard Lee, that the Kendall family is directly related to the illustrious Lee family of Virginia. An illusion to this marriage is as follows:

“Hancock Lee (son of Col. Richard Lee who came to Virginia in 1641) married (1st) Mary, daughter of Col. William Kendall, of Newport House, Burgess for Northampton County, Virginia, 1657, Collector for 1660, Commissioner 1667, Burgess 1662, 1663, 1686, being Speaker of Burgesses the last year.”

From *Hening’s Statutes*,<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Lee appears to have been well endowed with lands “by her father, Col. Wm. Kendall<sup>1</sup> of Newport House, Northampton County.”<sup>1</sup> Her children by Hancock Lee appear to be William, Anna, and Richard. Anna married William Armistead, who was born in 1671 and died in Mathews County, Virginia on June 13, 1711.

Hancock Lee married twice. His second wife was Sarah Allerton.

In the graveyard at “Ditchley” in Wicomico, Northumberland County, the inscriptions on the tombstones of Hancock Lee Esq. and his two wives are as follows:

“Here Lyeth the Body of  
Hancock Lee, seventh son of  
Honorable Richard who  
Departed this life May 25th  
Anno Dom 1729 AEta 56 years  
Also Mary his first wife, only

---

<sup>1</sup> William W. Hening: *The Statutes at Large in Virginia*: 13 vols. Richmond and Philadelphia. (1809-1823.) Cited also as Hening.

Daughter of William Kendall, Gent  
 who departed this life December  
 the 24th Anno Dom 1694.

Æta 33 years.

And Sarah his last wife  
 Daughter of Isaac Allerton Esq.  
 Who departed this life  
 May 17th Anno Dom 1731—  
 AE 60 years."

"Ditchley"<sup>1</sup> was the name of one of the Lee estates in Virginia and took the name from the original estate in England, which was presented to Lionel Lee, who lived during the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion. The latter rewarded him for his special gallantry at the seige of Acre, during the third crusade, when Lionel in 1192 raised a company of gentlemen and marched with the king to the Holy Land. On his return, he was made first Earl of Litchfield; the king presented him at that time with the estate of "Ditchley" as solid proof of his approbation.

It should be noted throughout this record that no changes have been made in the original spellings of the names, and that the chronological arrangement of the material presents the chief events in which the members of the Kendall family participated in relation to their historical sequence. It is essential, however, to introduce in this connection something of the early records of the Eastern Shore.<sup>2</sup>

The history of the Eastern Shore of Virginia begins with Captain John Smith's visit of exploration, recorded by himself. He says "Leaving the Phœnix at Cape Henry we crossed the bay to the Eastern Shore, and fell in with the isles called Smith's Isles. First people encountered were two grim, stout savages upon Cape Charles, with long poles, javelings headed with bone who boldly demanded who and what we were. After many circumstances,

<sup>1</sup> "Ditchley" still stands in the Northern Neck of Virginia, and is still in the Lee family, being owned now by Mrs. Alfred I. duPont. It was patented in 1651 by Colonel Richard Lee. The first house dated from 1687; the present house was built by Kendall Lee in 1752.

<sup>2</sup> The Eastern Shore was first known as the "Kingdom of Accomac," for an Indian tribe. Accomac was one of the original shires formed in 1634. The name was changed to Northampton in 1643. In 1663, the present Accomack County was made from Northampton.

they seemed kind, and directed us to Accomack, the habitation of their Werowance, where we were kindly treated. This Rex was the comeliest, proper, *civill salvage* we encounted. His county is pleasant, fertile clay soyle; some small creeks, good harbours for barques, not slips. They spoke the language of Powhatan."

Christ Church, Eastville, was built about this time, and the old silver service for Holy Communion has been used in this church ever since. The pieces have an inscription showing that they were the gift of "John Custis, Esq. of Williamsburg" to the lower church of Hungars Parish, 1741. The plate (paten) is marked "Exdono, Francis Nicholson, Esq." Date of this gift must have been 1690-1693.

In about the year 1653 Col. Stephen Charlton, a wealthy and very prominent citizen, bequeathed his home-place (situated in church neck, at no great distance from Hungars church) to his daughter, Bridgett, for her life and to her heirs; but if she had no child, then the land was to go to the church Wardens, Argall Yardley, and John Michael, and to the Vestry of Hungars Parish for the support of the Rector. Bridgett Charlton married, but had no child and at her death the Parish inherited it. **1094302**

The following record from *Hening's Statutes* throws additional light on the early history of Hungars Parish in connection with the Kendall family. It will be seen that "John Kendall, Gentleman" was a member of this Parish—evidently a vestryman. The Parish had been given a glebe by "one Charlton"—land belonging, or yielding revenue, to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice. In the Act of the General Assembly, described in full below, Mr. Kendall was made one of the three trustees in whom was vested the land which had been appropriated for a glebe. Another connection with the Kendall family could have been Littleton Eyre, for Colonel William Kendall's second wife was the widow of Thomas Eyre. Littleton Eyre was one of the trustees.

An act to vest eighty seven acres of land, appropriated for a Glebe in the Parish of Hungars in the county of Northampton in trustees to be sold; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Whereas a tract or parcel of land, containing sixteen

hundred acres, or thereabouts lying and being in the parish of Hungars in the county of Northampton was given and devised by one Charlton for the use of the minister or incumbent of the said parish, for the time being besides which the vestry of the said parish had appropriated eighty seven acres of land for a Glebe to that parish; and the said tract of sixteen hundred acres of land, so as aforesaid given by the said Charlton, being a sufficient provision for the incumbent of the said parish for the time being, especially if some slaves were annexed to the same; and the said eighty seven acres of land being of little or no value to the incumbent, it would be more for his benefit if the same might be sold, and the purchase money applied to the buying of slaves, to be annexed to the said donation of sixteen hundred acres of land.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Burgesses of this present General Assembly and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the said eighty seven acres of land with the appurtenances be, and are hereby vested in Matthew Harmanson, Littleton Eyre, and John Kendall, Gentlemen, of the said Parish of Hungars in the county of Northampton in trust: That they or any two of them shall sell, and by deeds of bargain and sale, convey for the best price that can be got for the same the said eighty seven acres of land with the appurtenances by such description as they shall think fit and necessary, to any person or persons who shall be willing to purchase the same, to hold to such purchase or purchases in fee simple; and when the same shall be sold and conveyed, the said trustees shall account with the vestry of the said parish of Hungars who shall receive the purchase money in trust for the applying the same in the purchase of slaves.

*[English Gleanings]*

Stephen Kendall of Hempsted cum Eccles, in Co: Norfolk.  
Singleman—Dated 12, March 1605-6.

To the poore of the parish of Hempstedd cum Eccles, xxs.

To every of the children of my late sister, Margaret, the late wife of John Leame to either of them 40 s. Residuary Legatee and Sole Executrix: My mother Dorothie the now wife of Robert Royall of Hempsted cum Eccles—

John Skynner, Clarke.

Stephen Kendall: witness

Proved 9 December 1611, by the sole Executrix named.

Thomas Kendall of Great Yarmouth County Norfolk, Mariner—  
Will 12 March 1618, proved 14 February 1621.

To John Kendall my son £20 at 16 years.

To Helen my daughter £5 at 16 years.

Residue to be divided among Rose my wife and my four children i.e. John my son to have his part at 16 years as also every of my daughters. To Henry Read and John Lessingham of Great Yarmouth 40s each and I make them executors. To Alice Stevenson my God-daughter 20s. To Elizabeth Lessingham my God-daughter 20s.

Witnesses: James Shepherd, Ri;

Mighells, Scr.

On June 13, 1659 "William Cotton of Virginia, Marriner" son and heir of Wm. Cotton for 25 pounds of English money sold to William Kendall of Accomac County, Virginia, one house with two tenements at Bedminster near Bristol formerly belonging to his father, William Cotton, deceased.

"Charles Ratcliffe, 1300 acres in Accomac County, Virginia, on the North side of Mesango Creek, 600 acres a part thereof granted to Ratcliffe in 1664, 500 acres a part of 700 acres, April 5, 1666 and by him deserted, and granted to John Kendall by order of General Court, October 12, 1670, and assigned to said Ratcliffe April 6, 1672, and 200 acres, the residue of 700 acres thereof formerly granted to Nicholas Baylor and by him deserted was granted by Order of General Court, October 12, 1670, to Jno:

Kendall and by said Kendall assigned to said Ratcliffe April 6, 1672, near the Potomack."

*[From Hening's Statutes—1660-1682]*

"It being most evident that Captain Charles Scarburgh hath uttered divers scandalous and mutinous words tending to the dishonour of the right honorable Governour, but the said Captain Scarburgh submitting himself and being ready to comply with what fine the Court shall adjudge against him, the court have thought fitt and doe order that the said Captain Scarburgh be fined forty pounds Sterling to be paid upon demand to the right honorable Governour which the said Captain Scarburgh willingly submits to."

"It being evident that Coll. William Kendall hath uttered divers scandalous and mutinous words tending to the dishonour of the right honorable the Governour; but the said Coll. Kendall submitting himself and offering fifty pounds Sterling as a fine for his so great crime; and the right honourable the Governour desiring the court to pass the same into order, they have therefore thought fitt and doe order that he pay the said somme upon demand to the right honourable the Governour which he willingly submits to and hath accordingly performed the same."

*[Assembly Records—1666]*

Proposed: "Whether upon the Governor's reasons communicated to the house it be conceived that there is a necessity of an Agent to manage the Countries Affairs in England if an honorable person would be found fit to be intrusted. A committee appointed to treat with the Governor and request his Honour to consider some honorable persons that might be fit and would please to accept the managing the affairs of the Country in England.

Capt. John Bridger, Chairman  
Lieut. Col. Kendall  
Major John Washington"

*[From the Randolph Manuscript]*

The Randolph Manuscript, under date of April 16, 1683, records: "Mr. Henry Whiting called before the Lord Culpeper and





ANCIENT SILVER IN THE KENDALL FAMILY  
Epergne, coffee-urn, caster and cruets, ladle, sugar spoon and dipper.

Council, and accused that he had in the Session of Assembly 1682, said, if care were not taken to make accusation, we must all go to Plundering with other such like, which being proved by one witness the Board Orders that he be suspended from executing any office Civil or Military till his majesty's Pleasure be known to whom the accusation should be transmitted and that he enter into Bond, with good and sufficient Security for his good Behaviour."

On April 23, 1684 Lord Howard of Effingham having been requested to show to the Burgesses his commission as his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governour General of Virginia, compiled and a committee (Col. Thomas Ballard, chairman; messrs. Cary, *Kendall*, Washington, and Whiting) was appointed to express the thanks of the House. To this the Governour's reply was somewhat caustic and suggests quite clearly that he expects reciprocal compliance with his instructions and requests.

*[From the original transcript of the Journal of the General Assembly held at Jamestown in May, 1684.]*

... it is learned that during this session a committee consisting of "Coll: Kendall, Capt. Page, Capt. Robinson, Coll: George Mason, Mr. Hartwell, Major Allen and Mr. Sherwood was appointed to consider the rebuilding of the State House and to ascertain the cost. The committee was also instructed to submit with its report the proposals of any person willing to perform the work. The committee acted promptly and its report was as promptly approved by the House. The report was then submitted to the Governor who appointed Mr. Sherwood to draw up a contract 'between his *Exlincy* and the Speaker in behalfe of the General Assembly and the Hon. Coll. Phillip Ludwell for the Rebuilding of the State House.'"

*[From the Randolph Papers]*

"May it please your Honour—  
As this Country in General must in Gratitude and Justice acknowledge that they have ever enjoyed unparalleled Happiness under your Honour's Just and auspicious Government so this House so often Assembling by your Honour's Order and favor, must declare themselves the most ungrateful of men if they did not Evidence

to all the world that peculiar care your Honour has ever taken to advance the General good of the Country and to protect that and every individual member of it and as they must in Justice own this, so they must for themselves profess that it has been and ever shall be their constant Endeavour to Evidence their sensibleness of the Favours they Enjoy by their ready compliance to all your Honours proposals for the Publick Good nor did it ever enter into their Thoughts that there was not an Absolute necessity for a fort to be erected.<sup>1</sup> But after these many late calamities supposed it Requisite first to attend and consider of the means to defray those charges must necessarily be disbursed about it. To which purpose at the instant your Honour was pleased to command their attendance they were framing a Request for some of your Honour's councils assistance to Inquire what moneys were in Bank that they might see what addition was fit to be made to it to Erect such a fort as might be for the Honour and Security of this his Majesty's Colony and to be such your Honour to advise them the most Easy means to Effect it they haveing had frequent Experiences of your Honour's consideration for the publick Good which was all the intent of their last answer. Lastly, they most humbly beg your Honour not to entertain any Thought of their averseness from serving your Honour, But that your Honour would please to conceive of them that as their first care be common with your Honour and to his Majesty's service and to the Honour and security of this his Majesty's Colony so the next is and shall be to testifie their gratitude and to vindicate your Honour from any calumny of malicious persons may any way asperse and hope that all their actions shall be such as shall either invite the continuance than enforce the Departure of your Honour's (by us) so much desired Residence among us whose indulging Government, in despite of our manyifold calamities, render us the happiest people of our nation in any of his Majesty's foreign plantations.

Seal by—

Colo: Spencer  
Major Weye  
Colo. Kendal"

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<sup>1</sup> Colonial fort built by Governor Berkeley in 1676 against the Susquehannock Indians in the troubles that led to Bacon's Rebellion.

*[From the Ludwell Papers]*

"October 1, 1685. 1st Jas: 2<sup>d</sup>—L<sup>d</sup>—How<sup>d</sup>—Gov.<sup>r</sup>—the Stile is K of Eng.<sup>d</sup>—Scott<sup>d</sup>—Irel<sup>d</sup> and Virginia and this is the first time Virg'a ia added, agreeable to the motto of the Seal, *en dat Virginia quartam*, and since the Union it is *alt. to Quintum*, G. Britan, France, Irel<sup>d</sup> and Virginia 4 Kingdoms" "Since the prorogation the Speaker (Kendall) dyed—the Gov.<sup>r</sup>—sent for Y<sup>e</sup> house, and tells y<sup>n</sup> Y<sup>t</sup> he finds their Speaker absent, and desires to know w<sup>t</sup>—was become of him. They answer since their meet'g they were unhappy in the death of their Speaker, y<sup>n</sup> the Gov.<sup>r</sup>—Com<sup>ds</sup> them to elect another, w<sup>ch</sup> they did (Allen) and presented him."

*[Bruton Parish Church—1686]*

In a partial list of the vestry of Bruton Parish Church, in Williamsburg, founded in 1633—the Court Church of Colonial Virginia—the name of John Kendall appears as early as 1686, while in the list of persons who had slaves baptized in the church the records show that John Kendall's slaves were baptized there. His name appears several times—at one especially interesting vestry held for Bruton Parish "ye 10th day of May, 1694," when the church wardens desired to wait upon his Excellency, Sir Edmund Andros, Knight, to render him thanks for his noble and pious gift of a large silver service.

Richard Kendall was a member of the vestry of 1710-1715, which erected the present building, to whose memory and "To the Glory of God" the mural in the church was placed. From the records of the Parish, it will be seen that the Kendalls were important factors in the early deliberations.

In the churchyard the name of the town of "Kendal" in Westmoreland, Great Britain, is inscribed on the tomb of John Greenhow, merchant, who died in 1787. A later Virginia record says that during the war with Great Britain, (1812), Robert Greenhow was Mayor of Richmond in 1813. "He was the son of John Greenhow, merchant of Williamsburg, a native of Stanton, near Kendal, Westmoreland, England."

*[John Kendall Secures to his Heirs his Plantation in the Parish of Accomac—1693.]*

An Act for vesting three hundred acres of Land with the appurtenances in the county and Parish of Accomack parcel of a greater Tract whereof John Wallop is seized in fee tail, in Josua Kendall in fee simple and for settling several slaves to the uses of the remaining entailed lands.

“Whereas John Wallop, alias Wadlow, was seized, in fee of one thousand nine hundred and eighty five acres of land or thereabouts with the appurtenances lying and being in the county and Parish of Accomack; and being so thereof seised, did make his last will and testament in writing bearing date fourth day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred and ninety three; and thereby amongst other things devised the same by such descriptions as therein are expressed to his son Skinner Wallop alias Wadlow for and during his natural life the remainder to the heirs of his body, lawfully begotten; the remainder to his daughter Sarah Wallop, alias Wadlow as aforesaid; and some time after the making the said will the said John Wallop died and the said Skinner Wallop<sup>1</sup> entered into the said land and was thereof seized in fee tail by force of the remainder expressed in the said will, and being so seized did by indenture bearing date the fifth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty two, pursuant to an agreement made between him and John Kendall of the county aforesaid for the consideration of ninety pounds current money, convey to the said John Kendall three hundred acres of land parcel of the said one thousand nine hundred and eighty five acres; to have and to hold to the said John Kendall his heirs and assigns forever, to his and their own people use and behoof; which said John Kendall some short time before his death did make his last will and testament in writing bearing date the twelfth day of March last; and thereby reciting that he had lately purchased the plantation and land he then lived on of the said

<sup>1</sup> John Wallop and his son, Skinner Wallop, alias Wadlow, were mariners and tobacco traders. Governor Alexander Spotswood purchased a sloop in 1712 (Chincoteague) of Accomack, from Skinner Wallop.

Nearly a century later, a Joshua Kendall, doubtless a descendant of John Kendall, was living at Williamsburg. At the entrance to Raleigh Tavern today, the Restoration has an exact copy of a business announcement of “Joshua Kendall,” who styled himself as a maker of carved “Chimney Pieces of wood and likewise makes the best and newest invented Venetian Sun Blinds for Windows.”

John Wallop; who had publicly advertized instructions to apply to the next general assembly to dock the entail thereby: and the same might be vested in the said John Kendall, in fee, did direct, that in case he should die before the same should be affected, the said three hundred acres of land should be settled and secured to his, Joshua Kendall, his heirs and assigns forever. And whereas, it will be greatly to the advantage, not only of said John Wallop the grandson, but of all persons claiming under the last will and testament of the said John Wallop, the grandfather, that the said three hundred acres of land, with the appurtenances, should be vested in the said Joshua Kendall, in fee simple, according to his father's will, upon the said John Wallop's settling certain slaves, of greater value, to the same uses as the remaining entailed lands are settled by the last will and testament of the said John Wallop's, the grandfather. And for as much as notice has been given, in the several parish churches, wherein the said entailed lands be, that application would be made to this present General Assembly, to dock the entail of the said three hundred acres of land. *May it please your most excellent Majesty* at the humble suit of the said John Wallop, and Joshua Kendall, that it may be enacted and be it enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Council of Burgesses, of this present General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that the said three hundred acres of land, with the appurtenances so as aforesaid conveied, or intended to be conveied, to the said John Kendall, be and are hereby vested in the said Joshua Kendall, his heirs and assigns, to the only use and behoof of him the said Joshua Kendall, his heirs and assigns forever. And that the following negro men slaves; (to Wit) Jack, Guy, and George and Nan a mulatto woman and her increase, so long as any of them shall be living, shall pass in descent, remainder and reversion, to such person and persons and for such estate or estates, as the said remaining entailed lands shall or may pass and descend, by force of the last will and testament of the said John Wallop the grandfather. Saving to the King's most excellent Majesty his heirs and successors, and to all and every other person and persons bodies politic and corporate, their respective heirs and successors, other than the persons claiming under the last will and testament of the said John Wallop, the grandfather all such right title estate interest claim and demand as they, every or any them should or might claim, if this act had

never been made. *Provided always, That the execution of this act shall be suspended, til his Majesty's approbation thereof shall be obtained.*"

John Kendall, the Kinsman of Col. William Kendall, is doubtless the person referred to in the will of John Savage of Northampton County, dated August 26, 1678, who makes bequests to his daughter Susanna, wife of John Kendall and his grandchildren, John, Thomas, and Susan Kendall. The will of John Kendall of Northampton County, the son of John Kendall and Susanna Savage Kendall was dated October 7, 1687 and proved November 28, 1689. He gives his estate to his wife Susanna, sister, Susan Kendall, brother and sisters, Joseph, William, Elizabeth and Hester and brother, Thomas Kendall. It was probably the daughter and wife of the elder John Kendall referred to in a deed of March 28, 1690, by Thomas Hermanson who had married Susanna, daughter of John Kendall deceased, whose widow, Susanna, was now the wife of Henry Warren.

(1) Robert Warren was on the Eastern Shore very early. The court records show that he was living there in 1643. He patented land twice in Northampton County, one hundred acres in 1651, and one hundred and fifty acres in 1657. He was constable for Northampton in 1667. He was a man of considerable courage and did not hesitate to defy, in open court, Colonel Obedience Robins, the most powerful man in the county. The early court records are full of the escapades of this Robert, who apparently feared neither man nor devil. He died about 1679, leaving a will and naming his son, James Warren, Executor. He left his property to his wife and children but gives name of only one. However, the records show that he had the following issue; Henry, Joseph, John, Argall, James, Robert, Florentine.

There was another Warren in Northampton at this time, Richard Warren, who died in 1649. He left a son, Richard Warren, who was under age in 1654, but is not found in the Northampton records again. It therefore appears that Robert Warren is the ancestor of the Warren family of Northampton County, Virginia. As yet his origin and birthplace have not been ascertained.

(2) Henry Warren, born about 1645, married about 1680, Susanna Kendall, widow of John Kendall and daughter of Captain

John Savage of "Savage Neck" and granddaughter of Ensign Thomas Savage, the first English settler on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Henry Warren was constable in 1688 and it appears that he was a man of considerable prominence. He was guardian for his wife's brothers, Elkington and Thomas Savage. He died about 1693. His widow married a third time, Hamon Firkettle, and had issue.

*[A Letter from England]*

Before going into the records of the Kendalls during the period of the Revolution, we find a delightful letter from England, which bridges the long gap. Written from Whitehaven, it bears date of April 6, 1745, and is addressed to an important personage in the colony—no other than the president of William and Mary College, and commissary of the Bishop of London. From a perusal of this epistle, we can see what Mrs. Mary Nicholson had to say of the London of her day and of the family. We learn that the Bishop's sister Kendal and her family are well.

Whitehaven April 6, 1745.

"Mr. Dawson; (Rev. Mr. Dawson president of the college, and commissary of the Bishop of London) As it is with sincere pleasure I hear of your success, your reputation, the great credit you do your Religion and your country so I flatter myself it will not be unagreeable to you to have some account of a family you have formerly favored with your friendship particularly by your kind visit to Mr. Nicholson some years ago, in Virginia; poor man? he continued very unfortunate in his sea-faring capacity which he left some time since and has a little business in the custom House which affords a Tranquil low life such as we are contented with after the many storms and Temptests we have passed; my boys (thank God) three of them can earn their bread, the fourth, your namesake has lately entered at Oxford under Mr. Fothergill's care, who I fancy is your brother's tutor who I hear writes very gratefully of the kindness you extend to him in giving him an education so expensive; I hope you will live to see the happy effect of your Bounty, that your brother

and my son will be as remarkable for their improvement as their relatives are for their generosity in supporting them; my dear brother has taken care of all mine but Clem who sticks to the sea these dangerous times; by him I design this paper and con'd wish him the pleasure of seeing you, but he has no hope that way. Your *sister Kendal and her family* are well— Your good mother has had a hard part that was forced to take home the widow Brumfield and three fatherless children—But it was a great and an unavoidable charity and I hear her valuable sons in America helps her to strugle thro' that every trouble—long may you both live and enjoy the Luxery of doing much good, and receive the reward of it when time shall be no more.

I am, with the compliments of this family  
Sr. your Sincere Friend  
and Humble Servant

Mary Nicholson.

Our Good Mr. Brisco is dead and left a very poor widow and five small children”

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The Eastern Shore Kendalls were well represented in the ranks of the patriotic soldiery of the American Revolution. William Kendall served in the Revolutionary War as a soldier in a company of the 5th Virginia Regiment, in a Battalion composed of the different regiments of the Virginia line, and commanded by Lieut. Colonel Thomas Posey. His name appears also in a muster roll up to September 1st, 1782. He also served as a soldier in a Virginia cavalry. These papers are filed in the registers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the record being supplied by the War Department. Another member of the family, John Kendall, Jr., “gentleman,” was a member of the 27th Regiment of Virginia Militia of Northampton County, and “was recommended to his Excellency, the Governor, to be appointed Lieutenant to the company of Militia whereof Thomas Parsons is Captain and Mr. Bowdoin Kendall Ensign.” And on the County Committee of Safety for Northampton John Kendall was “among those chosen.”

This Kendall was a Burgess in 1752, according to an extract from the *Virginia Gazette* of February 1, in that year; and in 1776, "The court doth recommend to his Excellency the Governor to wit: John Kendall—Lieutenant Col."

Another distinguished member of the Kendall family was Peter Hack, aide to General Washington. He was born in the year 1745 and was the son of Peter Hack and Ann Custis. They lived in Accomack County. Ann Custis, his mother, was the daughter of Henry Custis of "Mt. Custis" who married Ann Kendall of Northampton County, Henry Custis being the son of John Custis, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, who was born at Arlington in 1654 and died at "Wilsonia" in 1713.

In the will of Peter Hack he requested there would be no shooting of guns at his burial.

In addition to the Revolutionary records, there are the numerous court records, the marriage bonds, and the wills of the Kendall family, dating back to the early seventeenth century, which link the history with many of the distinguished families. More than a hundred years of history can be traced in the following lists:

*[Marriage Bonds, Northampton County, Virginia—1706-1800]*

John Custis to Anne Kendall, March 3, 1732.

Thomas Custis to Anne Kendall, June 25, 1717.

William Floyd to Esther Kendall (daughter of John Kendall deceased), April 14, 1772.

Custis Kendall to Elizabeth Bowdoin, August 9, 1746.

George Kendall to Elishe Harmanson (daughter of Elizabeth Harmanson), March 17, 1740.

John Kendall to Elizabeth Harmanson (daughter of Elizabeth Harmanson), Sept. 15, 1741.

John Kendall to Sarah Satchell (daughter of Douthy Stachell, deceased), January 22, 1768.

John Kendall to Sarah Satchell (daughter of Douthy Satchell, deceased), November 3, 1779.

Samuel Kendall to Susanna Robins, May 10, 1738.

Littleton Kendall to Mary Holt (daughter of George Holt), December 1, 1755.

Thomas Kendall to Anne Wilkins (daughter of John Wilkins),  
November 27, 1776.

Thomas Kendall to Elizabeth Matthews (widow of John Matthews,  
deceased), September 11, 1793.

William Kendall to Jane Parks, October 16, 1796.

William Kendall to Nancy Parsons, October 17, 1771.

John Scarburgh to Anne Kendall (daughter of John Kendall),  
June 26, 1759.

Samuel Scarburgh to Peggy Kendall (daughter of John Kendall),  
April 11, 1759.

James Watts to Mason Kendall, March 2, 1707.

William Kendall, Jr. to Mary Haggoman, April 14, 1774.

*[Kendall Wills in Virginia before 1800]*

Accomack County

John . . . . .	1738	William . . . . .	1758
Lemuel . . . . .	1751	Robuis . . . . .	1780
Joshua . . . . .	1755		

King George County

Samuel . . . . .	1790	Moses . . . . .	1793
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Northhampton County

William . . . . .	1686	George, Sr. . . . .	1784
John . . . . .	1689	George, Jr. . . . .	1784
William . . . . .	1696	Peter . . . . .	1787
William, Jr. . . . .	1718	Custis, Sr. . . . .	1795
William . . . . .	1720	William, Sr. . . . .	1795
Littleton . . . . .	1730	John, Jr. . . . .	1794
George . . . . .	1755	Bowdoin . . . . .	1797
John . . . . .	1763	Thomas . . . . .	1799
Custis, Sr. . . . .	1781		

Prince William County

William Kendall, 1744, inventory

Westmoreland County

John . . . . .	1736	John . . . . .	1754
Samuel . . . . .	1750		

## York County

Anne . . . . . 1719

## King George County

Woffendel . . . . 1795

## Norfolk County

James . . . . . 1679

## York County

John Kendall . . . . 1701

## Northampton County

*Kendol*

Peggy . . . . . 1735 William . . . . . 1736

William Kendall, will dated April 17, 1758, probated June 27, 1758, refers to "wife Mary Ann Kendall, sons, John Kendall (Estate at Oak Hill), daughter, Margaret Kendall, and brother, Jabez Kendall."

Joshua Kendall's will was dated January 13, 1755 and probated October 28, 1755. Refers to brothers Jabez, John, and William and to sisters, but not named.

*[From the Journal of Col. James Gordon, June 21, 1782]*

"Captain Kendall of the 'Elizabeth' from Whitehaven came here with letters and invoice from Youart and Bowes and acquainted me that he was taken by a French Privateer off Newfoundland and had their five cargo plundered that they were bringing in to my address, about £1700:0— They took out of the vessel about £1100:0—and then agreed with Captain Kendall for £300:0 ransom for the vessel and the rest of the cargo. This affair will give much trouble and the vessel, and the remainder of the cargo must be sold on account of the Insurers."

*[Credentials for an Ordination—1787]*

Know all man by these present that we are held and firmly bound to Edmund Randolph esqr. Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia and his successor for the time being in the just and

full sum of five hundred pounds current money for the use of the Commonwealth, too which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs, execs, and admrs—jointly and severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this 13th day of January 1787.

The condition of this obligation is such that whereas the above bound Walker Maury having produced to the court of Norfolk County credentials of his ordination and of his being in regular communion of the church of England and obtained a license to celebrate the rites of matrimony according to the act of Assembly to regulate the solemnization of marriages. Now if the said Maury shall well and truly comply with the said Law then this obligation to be void, or else to remain in full force and virtue.

Walker Maury  
Jona Calvert  
John Tucker

Signed, sealed in the presence of  
Wm. Kendall.

*[Poll Vote of Northampton County for President of the  
United States—1789.]*

The following is a copy of a record in the Clerk's Office of Northampton County showing the individual vote for presidential elector under the first election held in the United States. Henry Guy was the elector who was expected to vote for Gen. Washington. The other two votes were purely personal compliments as is shown by the fact that Henry Guy voted for another than himself on the occasion, Thomas B. Robertson.

In the Poll of Election for an Elector to choose a President held for Northampton County on Wednesday the 7th January 1789, among others were:

John Kendall, Jr.  
Littleton Eyre  
Thomas Kendall  
Custis Kendall

John Kendall, Sr.  
Thomas Upshur, Sr.  
Littleton Upshur

“The above poll was sworn to before me by Hillary Stringer—  
Given under my hand this 8th day of January 1789. John Darby  
Teste: William Stith, C. N. C.”

*[Original Kendall Deeds Sold in London]*

In the *Fairfax Manuscripts*, sold at auction in London, June 8, 1898, there were two lots designated as follows—548 Yorkshire: “Thirteen Original Deeds on Vellum, relating to the families of Kendall, and many others,” also 574 Yorkshire: “Twenty-eight original Deeds on Vellum of the families of Kendall, and others.”

The first named lot was bought by W. Paley Bailton Esq., 5 Stone Building Lincoln’s Sun, London, W.C. The Armistead original Deed was dated 1617, and it is likely the Kendall deeds were of the same date, as they are in the same list.

*[Last Will and Testament of William Kendall, Sen<sup>r</sup> of Northampton County—1795.]*

Virginia genealogists attach special significance to the last will and testament of William Kendall, Sen<sup>r</sup> which bears date of the eleventh day September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and was proved at a court held for Northampton County the “14th day of April, 1795.” The conclusion was reached that this William Kendall was “the unborn child” referred to in an earlier record.

This document was copied for the present work and is as follows:

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN, I William Kendall Sen<sup>r</sup> of Northampton County and State Virginia being sound both in body and mind, first my soul to God, through Christ and as to my worldly possessions, I desire that they may go as in manner following.

Six hundred and Ten acres of Land upon Cherry Stone as surveyed by Mr. John Harmanson Sen<sup>r</sup> now supposing the said number of acres to be complete, but if less then the several dividends hereafter mentioned must loose in proportion to their quantities.

Imprimis, I order and direct that three hundred acres of land, fronting the river so as including the dwelling house, yard garden, & the adjacent fruit trees, to be laid off by lines running eastwardly & westwardly, through

the middle and most beautiful part of my said plantation be allotted for my son Custis Kendall, and to his lawful issue living, as shall be more fully described in a future clause of this will.

Item, the next two hundred acres, lying back of Custis's, and to the northward of him, also to be laid off by a line running eastwardly & westwardly be allotted for my son Thomas Preeson Kendall and to descend to him, and to his lawful issue living, as shall be more fully expressed hereafter.

Item, one hundred acres running as before directed, and lying to the southward of Custis's, as intended for my son William Kendall, and to his lawful issue living, but if Mrs. Kendall, should at her death, give her small plantation on Nassawadox, to my said son William, then this said hundred acres, must be added to Custis's dividend, which would make him, up in that case, four hundred acres, but to be more fully expressed in a future clause.

Item, the last Ten acres, still lying to the south-ward of the above hundred acres I mean as a Lot, which, I suppose may fall somewhere about little neck, to be equally divided, between my two daughters Sarah Cable Brown Kendall, and Ann Upshur Kendall, and to their lawful issue living, as I shall more fully explain hereafter, and that my said daughter, Sarah, as aforesaid, shall live after the decease of Mrs. Kendall, with my son Custis Kendall, and be allways kindly and affectionately, treated by him, and his family, during her Virgin State, or in a state of widowhood, if she should chuse, but not to reside with him in a State of Coverture, and my daughter, Ann Upshur Kendall, must live with my son Thomas Preeson Kendall, in the same manner, (as I have expressed, my daughter Sarah, residing with my son Custis, after the decease of Mrs. Kendall) here I am supposing that Mrs. Kendall, will not marry after my decease because no second husband shall have any power over my children, or their estates, anymore than what the law will allow.

Item, provided Mrs. Kendall, during her state of widowhood will keep all my children together and bring them up, and educate them in the best manner she can afford, here I do not mean to include my son Custis, because he is already of lawful age, unless his mother, should chuse to let him reside with her, but I am considering those that are under age, that in such case she may tend, or occupy as much of my Plantation as she pleases not to exceed ten hands; supposing then, to consist of fellows, wenches, boys, or girls, and to commit no waste of timber, she may also build or make any repairs she pleases, at her little plantation on Nassawadox, from timber taken off Cherrystones also taking care to commit no waste and that Mrs. Kendall, during the state of such widowhood, and while she has the care and charge, of my younger children, she shall not be discommodeed in my dwelling house, or other out houses; yard, garden, fruittrees, &c—

Item, in order that Mrs. Kendall's life, may be rendered as happy as her state of widowhood can admit, I think it my part now; in return for her goodness, who has ever made me, one of the best of wives, to guard against everything that might tend to make her otherwise; Therefore if my children should prove undutiful (for there is generally no accounting for their conduct, or disaffection to an aged Parent when they think they have it in their power) tho' I hope nothing of this sort may happen; yet it should, there shall no divisional lines be run, so long as she remains my widow, but if she marries, then to take place immediately, and that the timbered land, may be considered in each division, as it may happen, and also that the usual watering place, at Ten pound Branch, be common to all, by being made as convenient as possible.

Item, as this clause is the winding up of my sentiments respecting my landed property, I hope the most favorable construction will be put upon my words and intention. Therefore, each of the dividends, and lot, as aforesaid shall and may be held and possessed, by each of my

children respectively, or their lawful issue living (as being now more particularly expressed) but in case either of my said sons, or daughters, shall sell the whole, or any part thereof, or grant a lease, for a certain number of years; or give a mortgage, on the whole, or any part thereof, in such case that dividend, or lot, shall be forfeited, and be equally divided, amongst all the other of my children, (if they should be living) or to their lawful issue, in case of such parent's death, Provided they will hold the same, and so on to their lawful issue so long as there is a child or grand child to represent me, or where any of my children may die without lawful issue living, or die without leaving such issue, at the time of their death, in either case let the survivor, or survivors, inherit such part provided they hold the same conditionally, not to sell, lease for a certain term, or mortgage as aforesaid, and where all my children, and their issue may become extinct, then to my wife Nancy Kendall, and to her heirs forever.

Item, when my son William Kendall, arrives to the age of seventeen, or eighteen years old, if Mrs. Kendall should then be living, I hope she will endeavor to get him into a store, under the care of some worthy gentleman merchant (in Northampton) and their continue him, untill he arrives to the age of twenty one years, she furnishing him with necessary clothes, and a little pocket money.

Item, pay my just debts, and funeral rites, then all remainder of my personal estate, stock, and all other things (except some legacies which I shall hereafter mention) equally divided amongst all my children, to them and to their heirs forever.

Item, if Mrs. Kendall should marry, then my personal estate, shall be immediately divided amongst all my children in the followoing manner, whereas I have already given Custis, a negro lad, by the name of Nat, my other children, to wit: Thomas, Sarah, William, and Ann, must each of them also have a young negro allotted them, be-

fore a general division, takes place, therefore Abel, to my son Thomas, Grace, to my daughter; Sarah, Spencer, to my son William, and some other young negro, to my daughter Ann, then let an equal division come on as aforesaid.

Item, legacies are as follows, which I shall consider under this sentence, two dressing tables to Mrs. Kendall, all my china ware to ditto, (except) my largest punch bowl, to Custis, second one to Thomas, my black walnut chest to Thomas, and its furniture, two salt kettles, best hand mill, and spice mortar and its pestle, these last mentioned articles, I give to Custis & my book case.

Item, I appoint Mrs. Kendall, so long as she remains my widow, my Executrix, expecting that my two eldest sons, without their qualifying, will be ready at all times to give her any assistance,

IN TESTIMONY, whereof I do now revoke, all former wills, declaring this to be my last will and testament, bearing date, this eleventh day of September, one thousand seven hundred & ninety four.

WILLIAM KENDALL SENR (L S)

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, to be the last will and testament of Wm. Kendall Senr of Northampton County, In presence of those subscribing witnesses, &c.

Item, I had forgot but now give the use of all my stock, to Mrs. Kendall during her widowhood, and also the use of my household furniture, William Kendall Senr.

At a court held for Northampton County the 14th day of April 1795.

This will was proved by the oaths of John Stratton and Matthew Guy, who swore to the hand writing of the Testator, and ordered to be recorded and upon the

motion of Nancy Kendall, Executrix therein appointed, who took the oath and gave bond with security according to law, certificate is granted her to obtain probate thereof in due form.

Test

Thomas Lytt Savage C. N. C.

A Copy—

Teste: Geo. T. Tyson, Clerk.

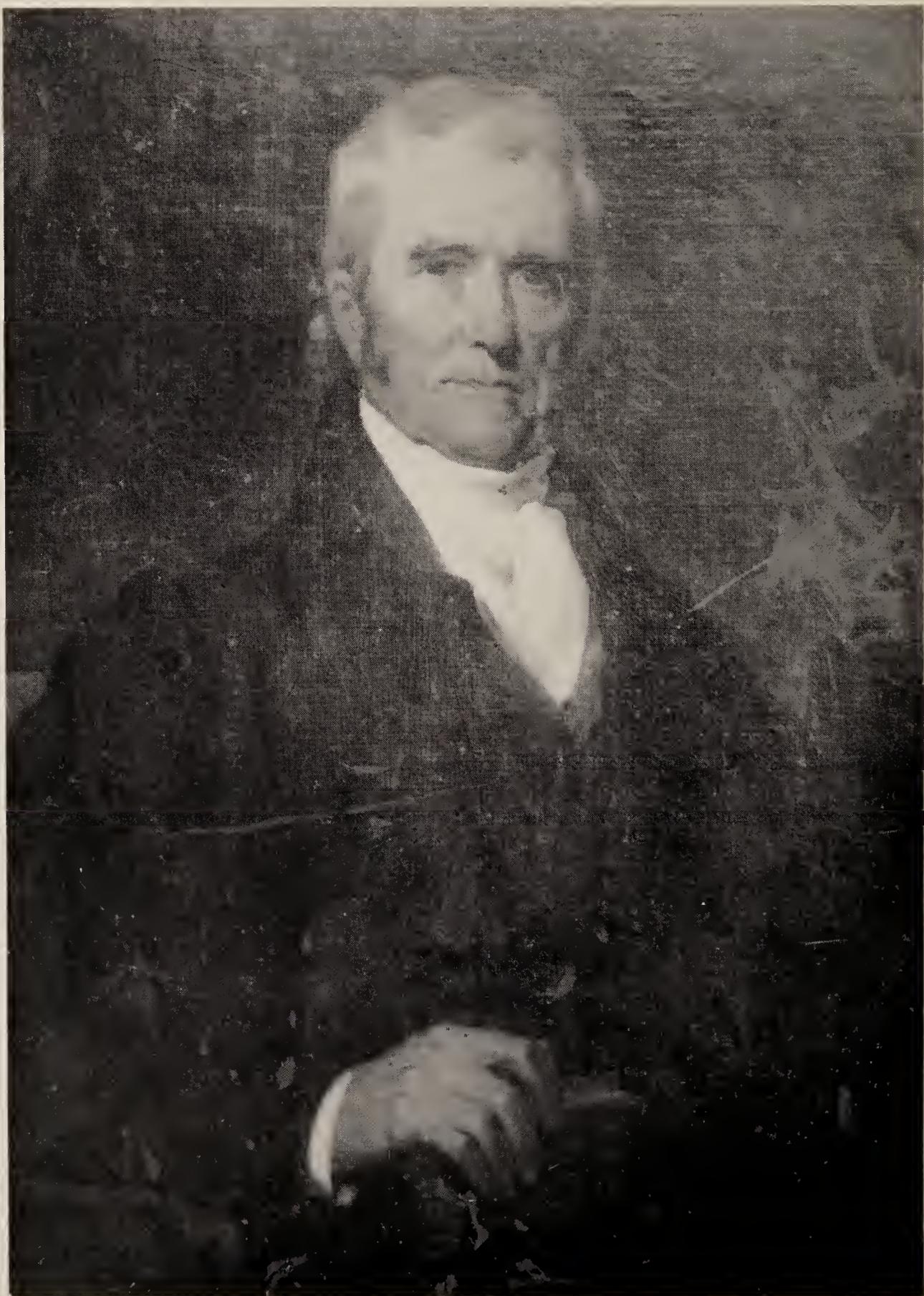
By Lillian A. Willis, D'y. Clerk.

## *The Spillman and Marshall Families*

*In which a “cross bowe inlayed with mother of perle,” and “a pendant knott of perles with the Spillman Arms” are bequeathed to a Virginia heir and we meet with John Marshall, known as “John of the Forest.”*







JOHN MARSHALL

First Chief Justice of the United States. From the Inman portrait.

## CHAPTER V

### *The Spillman and Marshall Families*

THE marriage of William Kendall of Orange County, Virginia, a direct descendant of Colonel William Kendall of Northampton County, to Margaret Spillman of Culpeper County in about 1775 linked the historic Kendall family with one of equal prominence, and also established a link with the Marshall family of Virginia. The records of the Spillman family, which will be considered first, are found in Culpeper. Owing, however, to the numerous divisions of the Virginia counties in the early part of the seventeenth century it is necessary to refer briefly to the notes appertaining to these geographical changes.

Northumberland County cut from York County 1648.

Westmoreland County cut from Northumberland County 1653.

Richmond County cut from "Old Rappahannock" County 1692.

King George County cut from Richmond County 1720.

Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland, and King George counties are all together, and *were* what was known as "Old Rappahannock County." These counties lie *between* the Potomac River and the Rappahannock River.

The county *now* called Rappahannock was formed from Culpeper County in 1831.

The following material is arranged chronologically and the sources are given in each instance. It will be noted that the Spillman name has undergone various spellings. The pedigree with Arms, the epitaphs in churches, copies of wills and similar records are interesting and important in establishing the line of descent. There are first the English records relating to Virginia, the Royal Historical Manuscripts Commission, and numerous private manuscripts, dealing with the Spillman history. In the research that was made by genealogists, among the many sources

of distinguished interest was the catalogue of books in the library of "Councillor" Robert Carter at Nomini Hall, where there was listed "Spelman's Works" and Spelman's "Expedition of Cyrus." The most interesting of the English wills was that of Francis Saunder, of Surry, "Gent.," dated August 17, 1612, and proved "25 August, 1613," which gives the names of the Spellman heirs in Virginia:

*[Spilman—Spillman—Spelman—Spellman Family—Virginia  
Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. XV, pp. 304-305.]*

Francis Saunder, Ewell, Surry, Gent:—

"A miserable and sinful caytiffe"—

"To reparations of church of Ewell, 10s and to parson for tythes for forgotten 2s. To poore of Ewell £3: To reparation of church of St. Andrew Congham, Norfolk 10s. To Mr. Edward Monford, parson of said church for tythes neglected 5s. To poore of Congham £3: To sisters Marye Lusher, *Frances Spellman*, and Elizabeth Garnishe, 1 angel each. To neeces Dame Jane Clyfford, Dame Elizabeth Sanders, and Dame *Elynor Spellman*, ditto. To neeces Jane Mynne, Anne Whitney, and Elizabeth Bayspoole, ditto. To nephew Sir Nicholas Sander, Knight £10: and forgive debts. To nephew Henry Sander, Senior £5: ditto. To nephew Henry Sander, son of Sir Nicholas Sander, my *stone bowe*. To neece Mary Beavill £5: To neece Frances Sander 20s. To neece Elizabeth Sander 20s. To neece Isabell Sander £3. to buy jewelles. To nephew Nicholas Sander one *Double Ryall*. To nephew Phillip Sander ditto— To nephew Henry Nicholas Sander son of Erasmus Sander £3. yearly for life out of lands in Clyff Kent. To neece Jane Foulefford £3. To neece Anne Sander £20. yf unmarried and if married but 20s. To nephew *John Spellman* my crosse bowe inlayde the stocks with mother of perle. To nephew Henry Spellman £3. To nephew *Clement Spellman* £3. To nephew *Francis Spellman*, son of nephew Sir *Henry Spellman*, Knight £3. To neece *Dorothy Spellman*, daughter of ditto, 1 Tablett of could with a Morion's face therein and a pendant knott of perles with the *Spellman Arms* in the same. To neece *Katheryne Spellman* £3. To neece

*Alce Spellman* £3. "Item, I give and bequeath to the seven youngest children of my nephew *Erasmus Spellman* three pounds a peece, my said nephew Sir Henry Spelman shall receyve it for their good, and not their mother, whe'r of Henry Spellman in Virginia to be exemted"— To Mr. Richard Saunderson and his wife £4: Forgive sister Marye Lusher debts and arrearages of £5: rent due since the death of our good Father William Saunder, Esquire, out of lands in Surrey, and acquitting all questions between us and my brother Erasmus Sander, deceased, and *hir*. To servant Davye Ketchmaye yf in service 40s and hosen and doubtlett so he direct scattered things of mayne in his custodie at Congham, Norfolk, London, Ewell, Clyffe, Kent, Surrey. To nephewe Richard Sander, son of brother Erasmus Sander aforesaid, Copyehould in Congham, Norfolk, *houlden* of Mr. Edward Yelverton &c—and ditto held of *Sir Henry Spellman, Knight*, also rectory of all saints in Congham &c &c—alsoe landes in Clyffe, Kent, and Ewell, Surrey and all other goodes &c &c. Executor said nephewe Richard Sander—Overseers, nephewe *Sir Henry Spellman* and Sir William Mynne, Knightes, and to said William 2 spurr royalls and to *Sir Henry Spellman* best gelding and saddle &c— Mem: whereas have by grant of my sister Elizabeth Garnyshe *hir* kindnes—Annuitie of £10: out of her manor of Hornyngetofte, Norfolk, which *shee* gave me when *shee* was sole wydowe of William Forde, Esquier, deceased, which deed is in custodye of Gregorye Pagrave, County Norfolk, Gent:, the same to be equally divided amongst sons and daughters of brother Erasmus Sander, deceased, his son and heir Executor. Witnesses: Richard Bendysh, Edward Monndeford, James Munsers, scz, Symone Sillett of Congham, Gent:

[Sentence (108 Capell) confirming will of Francis Saunder of Congham, Norfolk, Gentleman, in case between Richard Saunder, executor, on one part, and next of kin, Sir Nicholas Saunder, Knight, Henry Saunder, and Nicholas Saunder, Esquires, and Phillip Saunder and William Saunder, Gentleman, read the 2nd of the Feast of St. Edmund the King, Viz—23 November 1613.]

Note: (Brown, Arber, and other writers state that Henry Spellman, well known in the early history of Virginia, was third son of Sir Henry Spelman, the Antiquary. Their authority is not known. This will, however, shows that he was a son of *Erasmus Spelman* and nephew of *Sir Henry Spelman*.)

[*Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 2, pp. 55-65-369. The First Legislative Assembly in America. Sitting at Jamestown, Virginia, 1619.*]

“The Assembly sat as a court in two matters brought before it. The first was on the complaint of Capt. Wm. Powell against one Thos: Garnett, his servant &c.

The other case was that of Capt. Henry Spelman. Robert Poole, the interpreter of the Indian language, charged him with speaking irreverently and maliciously of the Governor to Opachancano, the great Indian chief. Part of the words charged to have been spoken, Spelman confessed, but the greater part he denied. In view of this fact, the assembly was unwilling to inflict the severest punishment on him, upon the testimony of *one* witness. It was determined to degrade him from his title and position as a Captain and require him to serve the colony for seven years as an interpreter to the Governor. This Henry Spelman had a notable career. He was the third son of (see Saunder will) the distinguished Antiquarian, Sir Henry Spelman of Congham, Norfolk, England. He came to Virginia in 1609 when about twenty-one years of age, ‘being in displeasure of my friends and desirous to see other countryes’ as he tells us. Soon after his arrival he relates that Capt. John Smith, then President of the colony carried him to the fall of the James River, and sold him to the Indian Chieftain, Little Powhatan, for a town called Powhatan. Dr Simons, however, states in *Smith’s General History* that when Captain Sickelmore, with some thirty others were slain by Powhatan in 1609, Pocahontas saved the life of Henry Spelman and he lived many years afterwards with the Indians. He afterwards visited England and on his return to Virginia was made a Captain. He was sent with twenty-six men in 1623 to trade in the River Potowmac, and was surprised and slain, with five of his men, by the Indians. He wrote an account of his

observations while living with the Indians, which was discovered at the sale of a library by James F. Hunniwell Esq., who published it in 1872."

In York records, 1669, 1674, one Thomas Spelman who was apparently a resident of the County, is mentioned.

Clement Spilman was appointed a Justice of Westmoreland County, Virginia in November 1677.

Clement Spilman was, perhaps, a relative of Henry Spillman, the interpreter, who was killed near Washington in 1623. His will, proved 10th January 1677-78, devises his property to his brother Robert, under age, and appoints his brother James in England guardian; a horse to Mary Hardwick for nursing him.

"Still further up the Rappahannock River, beyond Nomini were Sam'l Hayward living at Chotank in what is now Stafford County; among others were Capt. William Hardwick, a tailor from Maryland, brother-in-law of Mrs. Washington; Capt. George Mason (b. 1629) Lewis Markham and Clement Spelman—&c &c—Of all these early immigrants Col. John Washington, ancestor of the President, naturally attracts the most attention. The records of Westmoreland County afford some conclusive evidence regarding him."

*[Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. I, pp. 195-196]*

Thomas Spilman was born 1601 and his wife Hannah Spilman was born 1602 and came on the *Bona Nova*, 1620. In 1624-5 the "muster" of "Mr. Thomas Spilman" included four servants. The will (made in England) of "Thomas Spilman of Virginia, Gent." was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He gives to his daughter Mary Spilman in Virginia all of his property "here" (in England) and to his wife what he has in Virginia April 24, 1627/8. Administration on his estate, when he is styled "late of Truro, in Cornwall, deceased," was granted to his brother, Francis Spilman, during the absence of the relict, Hannah Spilman, in Virginia. (This is another of the wills for which we are indebted to Mr. Water's skilled researches in the English probate offices, and to the generosity of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society in authorizing him to include in his work all of the colonies.)

Another Thomas Spelman came in the *George*, 1623, and at the census of 1624-5 was twenty-eight years of age and was servant to Richard Stephens.

[*William and Mary Quarterly (1 series)*, Vol. 10, pp. 232, 233.  
*List of Colonial Secretaries.*]

Christopher Davison 1622-1624. Last Secretary of the colony before the death of King James I. He was the eldest son of William Davison of Stepney, Middlesex, Secretary of State under Queen Elizabeth, and Catherine Spelman his wife, a relative of Sir Henry Spelman..

[*Virginia Historical Magazine*, Vol. 8, pp. 299-300 1635. (*Abstracts "Virginia in 1635" by W. N. Sainsbury and copies in McDonald Papers, Virginia State Library, from the British Public Record Office.*.)]

“The King to Sir Henry Spiller (Spillman)  
March 11, 1635-6

“The King to Sir Henry Spiller, Sir Abraham Dawes, Lawrence Whitaker, Edward Ayscough, and Lawrence Lawnes. Letters patent which recite Proclamations of James I of 29 September and 2 March in year 22 of his reign, forbidding the importation or sale of tobacco not of the growth of Virginia and the Somers Islands. Another proclamation of 30 December 17 James I forbidding the planting of tobacco in England or Wales—which were renewed by proclamations of 9 April and 13 May, 1 Charles I, 17 February, 2 Charles I, 9 Aug. 3 Charles I, and 8 Jan. 6 Charles I. John Gilley and Richard Bigge are hereby appointed to prosecute offenders against said Proclamation, and Sir Henry Spiller, (Spillman) and the others above named are appointed commissioners to compound with such offenders, said Gilley, Bigge, and they receive a fourth part of the fines recovered.”

[*William and Mary Quarterly (1 series)*, Vol. 14, pp. 178, 179.  
*Spelman—Spilman.*]

“This family was represented in the early history of Virginia by Henry Spelman son ? (nephew—see will of Saunder) of the Antiquarian. He was killed by the Indians in 1622—near the site

of Washington, D. C. Thomas Spilman came to Virginia at his own cost in 1617. He died 1627 leaving a daughter Frances and a wife, Hannah Spilman in Virginia. April 24, 1627, letters of administration on his estate, wherein he is styled 'late of Truro in Cornwall, dec'd', were granted to his brother Francis Spilman.

One Thomas Spilman was living in York County, Virginia 1669, 1674. One Clement Spilman was Justice of Westmoreland County, Virginia, and in his will dated Dec. 4, 1677 leaves his property to his brother Robert in England for whom he appointed James Spelman, another brother, guardian. Later, Clement Spelman appears in the records in 1712, as suing Francis Kenner for a Negro given to the plaintiff's wife by her former husband, Rodham (Rodman?) Kenner (Kennon?). William Fox speaks of his niece Frances Spelman in his will, proved 1718. She married Parish Garner and had — Spelman who married John Caralle. They had issue, Frances Spelman Caralle, born May 19, 1760, Samuel and Elizabeth. Thomas Spelman, probably a brother of Clement Spellman, appears in the records of Westmoreland County in 1722. In 1740 his inventory was returned into court by Anne, his relict. His son, William Spelman, died 1760 and left in King George County sons Thomas, William, and John and daughters Lettice, Delia, and Margaret. Of these, Thomas Spelman's will was proved November 7, 1782 and names William, Samuel, James, Thomas, and John—and daughters Sarah, Rebecca Munford, Lettice, Margaret and wife, Elizabeth.

William, Thomas, John, and James Spelman removed to Culpeper County, where they had many descendants. The name is also spelled Spilman.

[*Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 23, Page 17. Minutes of the Council and General Court—Virginia 1622-1629.*]

"Thomas Spillman, gent: sworne and examined sayeth that Capt. Cownes did offer Capt. Henry Spillman his brother twenty five poond<sup>e</sup> in satisfacione of Fyftie bushell of corne &c."

Editor's Note: At this time there were two persons of the name Thomas Spilman, one a planter who was born in 1601 and came in the *Bona Nova* in 1620 with his wife, Hannah, and another, a servant to Richard Stephens who was aged twenty-eight in 1624-5

and came in the *George* in 1623. The first styled "Thomas Spillman of Virginia. Gent:" who died 1627. The administration of his Estate April 4, 1627 speaks of him as "late of Truro in Cornwall." His brother, Francis Spilman, administered on the Estate in England.

[*Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 16, p. 11. 1625.*]

"Warrasquoake Plantation containing downwards from Hog's Island fourteen miles by the River's side in which are these Patents following. Viz:

The Corporation of Elizabeth City  
Thomas Spilman—100 acres planted"

[*Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 24, p. 36. Minutes of Virginia Council Journals.*]

"At this court there was a bond with security under the hand of Thomas Spelman produced by Capt. William Tucker taken for the assurance of the Estate of Edward Hill deceased, to y<sup>e</sup> use of his child Elizabeth Hill, bearing date y<sup>e</sup> 4th November 1626, and there upon a letter of Administration granted to y<sup>e</sup> said Thomas Spelman."

(This Elizabeth Hill may have married a Spelman.)

[*Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. I, pp. 195-196. Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents.*]

Thomas Spillman of Kiccoughtan (now Hampton, Virginia) in the Corporation of Elizabeth City, gentleman; 50 acres for his first personal dividend, on the broad creek and the main river, and adjoining the lands of Albino Lupo, and Edward Hill, deceased; "due him as his owne personal right, who came over at his owne cost in the Georg. 1617."

Granted by Wyatt, December 1, 1624.

Note: "Mr. Edward Hill of Elizabeth City is noted by Smith as making a successful resistance during, and holding his ground, after the massacre of 1622. He died in May 1624 and was buried

in Elizabeth City on the 15th of that month. His only child (given in the *Census*) was Elizabeth, born in Virginia and who, after her father's death, was living in the family of Thomas Spelman."

*[Calendar of State Papers, Virginia, Vol. I, p. 223.]*

May 1735 Petition of Masters of British Vessels:

After the usual preamble they state: "Upon our arrival in James River, w<sup>ee</sup> your Hon<sup>es</sup> Pet<sup>us</sup> have little or no Business at Hampton, only to enter our Vessells, but for most part are all either obliged, or incline to goe to Norfolk for provisions, rum, lumber, &c which is a trouble, and loss of time. Besides being obliged to ride in a Dangerous Road and Deepwater, whereas if your Hon<sup>es</sup> thought fitt to have offices at Norfolk, w<sup>ee</sup> could ride in four or five Fathom Water in the mouth of Elizabeth River. Signed among many other, Sam'l Spilman."

*[Hening's Statutes, Vol. 7, p. 24.]*

Chapter I—An act for raising the sum of Twenty five thousand pounds, for the better protection of the inhabitants on the frontiers of this colony and for other purposes therein mentioned.

March 1756.

To the militia of Prince William County, Virginia, among others named, Jacob Spilman. 2046 Pounds Tabacco.

*[William and Mary Quarterly (1st series), Vol. 8, p. 103.]*

Captain John Rogers of Caroline County, Virginia:

The last pay abstract of a Troop of Light Dragoons in the Service of the Commonwealth of Virginia under the command of Captain John Rogers commencing the 1st day of October 1781, and ending the 14th day of February 1782, contained the following:

Francis Spilman—Serg<sup>t</sup> commencing October 1st Present.

Discharged—2nd January in service 3 years and 4 months.

Pay per month—\$10.00

James Spilman—Private commencing October 1st Present.

Discharged—1st January in service 3 years and 3 months.

Pay per month \$8.00

William Kendall—Private commencing October 1st Present.

Discharged—1st January in service 3 years and 3 months.

Pay per month \$8.00

[*William and Mary Quarterly (1st series)*, Vol. 12, p. 182.]

Marriage Bonds in Lancaster County, Virginia, John Tapscott and Mary Spilman

September 8, 1786.

[*Virginia Historical Magazine*, Vol. 22, p. 310.]

King George County, Virginia

A list of marriage licenses issued in King George County, copied from fee-books kept by the county clerk:

November 15, 1771, John Spilman and Elizabeth Brown.

October, 1774, to October 1775.

William Spilman and Mary Brown.

[*William and Mary Quarterly (2nd series)*, Vol. 4, pp. 117-119.]

“List of names found in the Ledger of Daniel Payne, merchant of Dumfries, Virginia, 1758-1761, within a region of thirty miles.”

Among others, William Spellman.

[*Virginia Historical Magazine*, Vol. 2, p. 369.]

A list of some officers and soldiers of Virginia in the Army of the American Revolution—

Private—George Spillman

A list of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Illinois Regiment, and the western army under the command of General George Rogers Clark.

Among many others is found the following of interest:

James Spilman—Private.

Wills and administrations in Virginia (1632-1800).

York County

Thomas Spelman, Inventory, 1691.

Westmoreland County

Thomas Spellman, Inventory, 1718.

Westmoreland County

Thomas Spillman, Inventory, 1740.

William Spillman, will, 1760.

William Spillman, Inventory, 1771.

Culpeper County

Robert Spilman, Inventory, 1786.

*James Spilman*, will, 1790.

Jacob Spilman, Inventory, 1760.

King George County

*Thomas Spilman*, will, 1782.

Westmoreland

William Spilman, Inventory, 1760.

It will be seen from the foregoing records that the Spillman family were deeply rooted in Virginia long before the Revolution and that they fought with the Colonists. But before the Revolution ended, Thomas Spillman, father of Margaret, died, leaving a widow and several children. Margaret Spillman, who married William Kendall, was provided for in her father's will, which was evidently written before her marriage. It was recorded on November 7, 1782, and is reproduced here:

October 1st. day one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN:

I, Thomas Spilman of the County of King George and in the Parish of Hanover, being sick in body but of perfect senses and memory, thanks be to God for his blessings, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, as followeth: viz;

ITEM: first, I give my son, William Spillman, a Lease

for the land he now lives on till the 1st. day of January 1800, Exclusive of my wife's dower at three hundred pounds of tobacco per year, and the rents to be applied to raising and schooling of my son, John Spilman; and my daughter, Sarah Spillman, and my son, Samuel Spilman, the above land, I give to my son, William Spilman to him and his heirs forever, reserving to my wife, Elizabeth Spilman her thirds of the aforesaid land, during her natural life.

ITEM: I give to my son, James Spilman, one sow and pigs, besides what I have already given him, it being his part of my estate.

ITEM: I give to my daughter, Rebeccah Mumford, one share of 32 beer, also one ditto of 10 beer, besides what she has already of my estate.

ITEM: I give to my son, Thomas Spilman, one young mare and her increase, likewise, one saddle and bridle, one cow and calf, also one gun, one sow and piggs, two Ews, one pewter bason and two pewter plates. Also, one whip, saw and book called The Whole Duty of Man.

ITEM: I give to my daughter, Lettice Spillman, one bed and furniture. Also one cow & calf, one middle size iron pott, one large pewter dish, one pewter bason and two pewter plates and one spinning wheel, one small chest, one Loom and one 24 beer slay.

ITEM: I give to my daughter, Margaret Spilman, one bed and furniture, one cow and calf, one large iron bell, one pewter bason and two pewter plates and one large chest and one 27 beer slay. Likewise my desire is that my daughter, Lettice Spillman should have the use of the side saddle while she lives single, as well as my daughter, Margaret Spilman, while she lives single and after both should marry, my desire is that the aforesaid saddle should be my daughter Margaret's own property, or after the marriage or death of my daughter, Lettice Spilman, I likewise give to my daughter, Margaret Spilman, one pewter dish.

ITEM: I give to my beloved wife, Elizabeth Spillman, the saddle and bridle she commonly makes use of when riding. Also, I leave to my beloved wife, Elizabeth Spilman all the remaining part of my Estate, that is not

already bequeathed during her widow-hood, and after her death or marriage, I give the same to my three youngest children, viz: my son, John Spilman and my daughter, Sarah Spilman, and my son, Samuel Spilman, to be equally divided between them, and in case any one of the three above mentioned, John Spilman, Sarah Spilman or Samuel Spilman should die without heir it should remain to be divided between them that should survive.

ITEM: My desire is WHEREAS, I have a land warrant for two thousand four hundred and forty-five acres of land any-where in Virginia, that it shall be equally divided between my four sons Viz; James Spilman, Thomas Spilman, John Spilman and Samuel Spilman, my saying any where in Virginia was a mistake of mine, I mean any vacant land. I likewise ordain, constitute and appoint my beloved wife, Elizabeth Spilman and my son, William Spilman and also my son, Thomas Spilman, Executors of this my last Will and Testament.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seale the day and date above written.

Signed, Sealed and delivered  
in presence of us:

John Atwood

James Atwood

John Bailey

THOMAS SPILMAN (Seal)

At a Court held for King George County, the 7th. day of November, 1782.

The last Will and Testament of Thomas Spilman, deceased, was presented into Court by William Spilman one of the Executors therein named, who made oath thereto according to law and being further proved by the oaths of the witnesses thereto, certificate is granted him for obtaining probate thereof in due form of law, the said Spilman first performing what the law in such cases require.

TESTE:

Jos. Robinson,

C. C. C.

(Recorded in Will Book No. 2, page 28.)

A—Copy Teste:

L. B. Mason

Clerk Circuit Court of

King George County, Virginia.

James Spillman died eight years later. His will is recorded in Culpeper County. He mentions his wife, Alice, and his nine children by name. Thomas Spillman, his son, was made executor with his mother, but refused to take upon himself the "burthen of the execution thereof" and Alice, the widow, obtained a probat. A copy of the will follows:

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I James Spilman of the County of Culpeper Calling to mind the uncertainty of this transitory life do make and ordain this Instrument of writing my last will and Testament that is First I recommend my Soul unto the hands of him who gave it and my body to the Earth to be buried with Decency at the discretion of my Executors which I shall hereafter Mention.

Item, I have Given to my Eldest son Nathaniel Spilman and to my next Eldest Son Charles Spilman a Certain Tract of Land lying on the North River Between them as they thought fit to Divide it, and to my next Son Thomas Spilman one hundred and fifty acres of land being part of the land which I Bought of Henry Hitt to them and their heirs forever; Item I give to my next Son William Spilman my Right of this Plantation where I now live to him and his heirs forever: Now I lend the use of the Land and Plantation whereon my son William now Lives to my Dearly Beloved wife Alice During Natural life and after her decest I give the same to my loving son John Spilman and to his heirs forever.

I Lend to my Beloved wife during her naturle life all my Slaves and personal Estate and after her decest. I give the same to be Equaly Divided between my other five Children now young that is to say Henry, Phillip, Elisabeth, Susanna, Peggy and to their Heirs forever when my Lawful Debrs are Paid which I Desire may be Duly paid and I hear appoint my beloved wife Alice and my Loving

Son Thomas Spilman my Executors of this my Last will and Testament Revoking all other wills and Testaments in Witness whereof I have hear unto set my hand and seal and Writen with my own hand

James Spilman L.S.

May Ye. 7th 1784

At a Court held for Culpeper County the 20th day of September, 1790

This writing said to be the last will and Testament of James Spilman decd. was Exhibited to the Court and was proved to the Satisfaction of the Court and ordered to be Recorded

Thomas Spilman one of the Executors therein named Came into Court and refused to take upon himself the burthen of the Execution thereof, and at a Court held for Said County the 18th day of October 1790. Alice Spilman the Executrix therein named Came into Court and on her Motion Certificate is Granted her for obtaining a probat thereof in due form she having made Oath thereto and given Bond and Security according to law.

Teste

John Jameson C & Cur

A Copy,

Teste: C. R. Grisson, Clerk

### *The Marshall Family in Virginia*

The following records are based on such authoritative sources as *William and Mary Quarterly* and *The Virginia Historical Magazine*, together with the conclusions reached by genealogists. This family is also mentioned in Nugent's *Cavaliers and Pioneers*. The Marshall line begins with

“Captain John Marshall, wounded at Calais, 1557. He had son —— Marshall—Robert (?) of the ten-year lease, James City. He had son John Marshall, the imigrant to Virginia about 1650. He died in Isle of Wight County. His will was proved June 9, 1686.

*[Col. O'Hara's Landed Gentry of Ireland.]*

Captain John Marshall commanded a troop in King Charles Stuart's army, at the Battle of Edge Hill in 1642. *Tradition* has it that he came to Virginia about 1650. There is evidence that this Captain John Marshall settled in Isle of Wight County, for he patented land in Isle of Wight County June 8, 1655, 200 acres.

*[William and Mary Quarterly (series 1), Vol. 7, p. 233.]*

In 1680, in Isle of Wight Co. Virginia, John Marshall deeds to his sons Robert and Humphrey Marshall—Land.

This John Marshall had sons, John in Isle of Wight Co. Humphrey Marshall, (in Isle of Wight Co.) Robert Marshall and “youngest son,” Thomas Marshall, born 1655 and died in 1704. His will is recorded in Westmoreland County. He married Martha.

“Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Marshall received grants of land in Ireland from Charles II after the Restoration for services presumably rendered during the Round Head Revolution.”

Thomas Marshall mentions “son William Marsall,” born 1685. There were other children, but William is the only one mentioned by name in his father's will which says he is “19 years old in 1704.”

This William Marshall, born 1685, had son William Marshall, known as Col. William Marshall of Mecklenburg Co., Virginia; he

died in Kentucky. He married Lucy Goode of Powhatan Co., Virginia.

Another child of Thomas Marshall, who died in 1704 in Westmoreland County, was John Marshall, known as "John Marshall of the Forest"—who was born 1700 and died 1752, married *Elizabeth Markham*, born 1704 and died 1775 (?).

John Marshall, who died 1752, left a will in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

"John Marshall of the Forest" had son, Col. Thomas Marshall, born 1730 at "The Forest" and died 1802 in Westmoreland County, Virginia. He married Mary Isham Randolph Keith, born 1737, died 1809. They had fifteen children. Some of them were, *John Marshall*, Chief Justice U. S., born Sept. 24, 1755, d. 1835 in Philadelphia. He married, 1783, Mary (Polly) Ambler and had many children.

*[Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 12, pp. 329-330.]*

"In the absence of official or family records, it is very difficult to trace the Marshall family."

Below is an extract from *The Marshall Tradition*, by Major-General Thomas M. Anderson, United States Army:

"Thomas Marshall of Westmoreland County, Virginia, left a son, William Marshall, born about 1685, who was still a minor of nineteen at the time of his father's death in 1704. Tradition has it again, but this time of undoubted tradition, that he left a younger son, John Marshall, who was known as 'John of the Forest' who married Elizabeth Markham and lived and died in Westmoreland County. He was the father of Col. Thomas Marshall, colonel of the 3rd Virginia Regiment of the Continental Army and the grandfather of Chief Justice Marshall. Paxton's Record of the Marshall family in this county (Westmoreland) is only a genealogical record of this Branch of the family, that is of the descendants of John Marshall of the Forest and Elizabeth Markham his wife. But he mentions parenthetically that there was an elder branch of the descendants of William Marshall, the oldest son of Thomas Marshall of Dumfries, and the only child designated by name in his will probated in 1704. This will appears on the tenth page of his book (Paxton's), immediately after appears the statement that

this William Marshall had a son who was known as Col. William Marshall of Mecklenburg County, Virginia who married Lucy Goode of Powhatan County, Virginia. He states positively that this Col. Wm. Marshall was one of the signers of the Mecklenburg (N. C.) Declaration of Independence and an officer in the Revolutionary War. To the best of my information he was born in 1757 and died at Henderson, Ky. about 1810. 'His name does *not* appear among the Mecklenburg signers nor does his name appear on any roster of Virginia soldiers.'

"The records of the Pension Office show that there was a Private William Marshall who received a Pension for eight months service in 1781. I cannot ascertain whether this William Marshall was the man who married Miss Goode or not."

"Paxton gives as his descendants his son William J. Marshall, of Henderson, Kentucky, who married Sarah Lyne Holloway, and their children John H. Marshall, Wm. J. Marshall, James B. Marshall, and Lucy Marshall Lyne. This he says is the only branch of Col. William Marshall's family he has been able to trace. He gives the names of Dr. J. M. Marshall of Knoxville, Tenn., Joseph Marshall of North Carolina, and of Ft. D. V. E., and Neal B. Marshall of Union Missouri and of J. W. Marshall of Remey, W. Virginia as *probable* descendants of this branch."

"Now I believe it to be a fact that *none* of the Marshalls mentioned by Paxton as descendants of William Marshall, the eldest son of Thomas Marshall of Westmoreland, are descendants from him. The truth or error of this assumption turns upon the paternity of the so-called William Marshall of Mecklenburg. Thomas Marshall (Lieut.-Col.), the son of John Marshall of (Isle of Wight), is recorded by Paxton as born 1655. His son William Marshall was said to have been born about 1685. His father was then about thirty years old. If the so-called William of Mecklenburg was his son and born in 1757 then his father, William of King and Queen County was seventy-two years old at the date of his birth—but it is *known* that the first William Marshall (born 1685) had a son William Marshall, born about 1707, who lived in King and Queen County who married one Elizabeth Williams. This couple had also a son William Marshall who lived for a time in Caroline County, Virginia. He was born 1744 and married Ann McLeod, a daughter of Furquil McLeod and Anne Clark, an aunt of Gen. George Rogers

Clark, Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Clark and Governor Wm. Clark, of Lewis and Clark fame. This couple married about 1768 and removed from Caroline County, Virginia to Fairhope, Jefferson County, Kentucky about 1780."

"They had four daughters, one married a Samuel, one a Webb, one a Tompkins, and one an Anderson." The youngest daughter, Sarah, married Lieut.-Col. Richard Clough Anderson of the Virginia Continental Line, who had served with (her) cousin, John Marshall, subsequently Chief Justice."

It must appear from this statement that if Col. William Marshall of Mecklenburg County, Virginia *was* a son of William Marshall, the son of Thomas Marshall of Westmoreland, then William, born 1685, must have had two sons named William, one of whom married a Williams and another a Goode, *or* that William (born 1785) had two wives. This quite possible hypothesis is made untenable from the fact that neither branch of the family has any record of a *double* marriage, or any knowledge of each other."

"Our acceptance of one or the other of these claims of descent, will depend upon our inclination to accept the authority of Paxton or of Green."

*[Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 21, p. 332.]*

"A Marshall will in Westmoreland County, (stated by Paxton) date 1 April 1752, and Probated May 26, 1752; Benjamin Rollins, Wm. Houston, and Augustine Smith, witnesses and which mentions the following children: Daughter, Sarah Lovell, Ann Smith, Lizzie Smith, wife, Elizabeth Marshall, John, Thomas, William, Abraham, Mary and Peggy." The following letter to the clerk of Westmoreland County, Virginia, and his reply bear upon this will:

"Mr. Henry Marmaduke, who recently examined records in your office reports this to be the will of *William* Marshall and from other sources it is reported to be the will of *Thomas* Marshall." In answer the clerk replied:

"The above will to which you have reference is neither the will of Thomas Marshall, nor of William Marshall but is the will of John Marshall and is of the date (April 1, 1752) and mentions the children as you *have* them stated above. We have no will on record "Westmoreland Co., Va. of a William Marshall."

Paxton states: Last September I examined the record of the will of the above Widow, Elizabeth Marshall, of date April 17, 1779—probated May 17, 1779 (Will Book 'B', pages 287-9 in Culpeper C. H.). 'Abraham' above is called 'Markham,' which was his correct name."

This will as recorded in Culpeper Court House is as follows:  
Elizabeth Marshall, April 17, 1779, children:

Thomas Marshall, William Marshall, John Marshall, Mary married McClanahan, Markham Marshall, Margaret married Snelling; grandchildren, Thomas Smith and William Lovell. Proved May 17, 1779.

To go back to John Marshall, known as "John of the Forest" of Westmoreland, born 1700, died 1752 in Westmoreland, and his wife Elizabeth Markham, we find that in Culpeper there is a will of "Elizabeth Marshall" written April 17, 1779, proved May 17, 1779, which mentions her children, Thomas, William, John, Mary, wch. married—McClanahan, Markham, and Margaret, who married Snelling; grandchildren Thos. Smith, and Wm. Lovell. She may not have been the wife of "John of the Forest," but as Col. Thomas Marshall lived in Fauquier County, which joined Culpeper, it seems reasonable that this will of Elizabeth Marshall is the Elizabeth Markham, wife of "John of the Forest."

Returning to John Marshall II in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, who had son John Marshall III, born 1690, in Isle of Wight County or Mecklenburg County, died October 24, 1757, we find that his will is recorded in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. This John Marshall III married Amy.

Their children, as seen by the will (all in North Carolina) were: John Marshall, married Tabitha, Humphrey Marshall, Penelope Marshall, Elizabeth Marshall, William Marshall, Prisilla Marshall, Absole Marshall.

John Marshall and Tabitha had:

Dixson Marshall, born 1753, died 1824 in Tennessee (Rev. soldier)  
Mary married John Wortham  
Tabitha married 1804 Richard Duke

William Marshall married Mary Wortham

John Marshall

Matthew Marshall went to western North Carolina

Peggy

Charles Marshall

The records show that most of these went, or were already, in North Carolina.

“The Old Free State,” Lunenburg County, Virginia, by Landon C. Bell, “records John Marshall, Land Grant, south side of Meherrin River, Mecklenburg County, Va.” In 1727 “The Old Free State” comprised most of South Side Virginia and joined North Carolina.

*Note.* The descendants of this John Marshall moved to Edgecombe County, North Carolina.

“Numerous grants to lands on Meherrin River were issued while the territory was still Prince George County. Most of these it seems, were in the present county of Brunswick, formed in 1720, but some of them were most probably in the area afterwards laid off into Lunenburg; some of them seem to have been in that part of Lunenburg afterwards created into Mecklenburg County.”

“While Brunswick County was created by an act passed in November 1720, apparently no court was held in the county until 1732. This would indicate that the county government was not organized until that time. But grants for lands in that county begin in 1722. The first was dated May 15, 1722, and was issued to Robert Mumford and John Anderson for 2,811 acres in the fork of Cock’s Creek.”

“In 1727 Robert Henry Dyer secured a grant for land on Green Creek, John Banister for lands on the south side of the Roanoke, and the same year 1727 John Marshall secured grant for lands on the south side of Meherrin River.”

There were sixty-six Marshall wills recorded in Virginia before 1800.

The Marshall line as it relates to the Spillman, Turner and Kendall families, based on the research of Virginia genealogists, follows.

Captain John Marshall, wounded at Calais, 1557.

son — Marshall

Captain John Marshall  
died in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, in 1688.

(only child mentioned  
by name in father's  
will—19 years old in  
1704)

(Will in Brunswick  
County, Virginia)

Thomas Marshall "youngest son" of "Dumfries,"  
born 1655, died 1704, will recorded in Westmoreland Co., Va.

Martha —

—William Marshall  
born 1685

= abt. 1705 . . . he probably married twice—there seems to be  
*two sons* named William.

John Marshall of Brunswick County, Va.

born about 1705, died 1733; will on record in this county,  
illegible.

= about 1726

James Marshall of Brunswick Co., Va.

born abt 1726, went to Anson Co., N. C. 1784, died

1763 =

1st Anne (Harrison) Williams, 2nd Amy (Robinson) Robertson  
in Anson Co., N. C.

Lucy Marshall  
born abt 1764, died abt 1794

James Turner, born in Virginia, 17—

Wincy Harrison Turner  
born abt 1794, died 1858, in N. C.

Dr. John Spillman Kendall  
born 1794 in Virginia, died 1881, in N. C.

James Turner Kendall  
born 1826 in Anson County, N. C., died 1892, Barbour Co., Ala.

= Mary Jane McRea  
1848 in North Carolina

John Marshall Kendall  
born 1855

= Sarah (Sallie) Jennings

Jennie Kendall = 1st Edward Bancroft Eppes  
2nd Leonard Yancey Dean, Jr.

NOTE: The Kendall-McRae line and the Jennings and Eppes genealogies will be found in  
subsequent chapters.

REFERENCES: Beverage's *Life of John Marshall*.  
Paxton's *Record of the Marshall Family*.  
*Virginia Historical Magazine*.  
*William and Mary Quarterly* (I) and some Bible  
records of the descendants of John Marshall II.

Peter Best Marshall

"youngest son"

"of Dumfries" Thomas Marshall  
born 1655  
died 1704. Will recorded  
in Westmoreland Co., Va.

} Lt.-Col. Thomas Marshall received  
grants of land in Ireland from  
Charles II after the Restoration,  
for services rendered.

ently others.

Martha

John Marshall, of Westmoreland Co., Va.  
born 1700. Known as "John of the Forest."  
died 1752. Will in Westmoreland Co., Va.

Abstract enclosed.

Elizabeth Markham  
born 1704.

died 1775. Will in Culpeper Co., Va.  
Abstract enclosed.

Col. Thomas Marshall  
of "Oak Hill," Fauquier Co., Va.  
and Kentucky.

Colonel in Va. Cont. Line.  
born 1730 at "The Forest."  
died 1802, Westmoreland Co., Va.

Mary Isham Randolph Keith

15 children

John Marshall  
Chief Justice U. S.  
born Sept. 24, 1755

Elizabeth  
b. 1756.

William  
b. 1767.

James M.

William Marshall  
King and Queen Co., Va.  
born 1707.

abeth Williams

iam Marshall  
Caroline Co., Va.  
1744.

1768

in McLeod

issue  
ent to Jeff. Co. Ky

## THE STORIED KENDALLS

Captain John Marshall, wounded at Calais, 1557.

son —— Marshall

Captain John Marshall  
died in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, in 1688.

(only child mentioned  
by name in father's  
will—19 years old in  
1704)

Thomas Marshall "youngest son" of "Dumfries,"  
born 1655, died 1704, will recorded in Westmoreland Co., Va.  
Martha ——  
—William Marshall  
born 1685  
= abt. 1705 . . . he probably married twice—there seems to be  
*two sons* named William.

(Will in Brunswick  
County, Virginia)

John Marshall of Brunswick County, Va.  
born about 1705, died 1733; will on record in this county,  
illegible.  
= about 1726

James Marshall of Brunswick Co., Va.  
born abt 1726, went to Anson Co., N. C. 1784, died

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1st Anne (Harrison) Williams, 2nd Amy (Robinson) Robertson  
in Anson Co., N. C.

Lucy Marshall  
born abt 1764, died abt 1794

James Turner, born in Virginia, 17—  
Wincy Harrison Turner  
born abt 1794, died 1858, in N. C.

Dr. John Spillman Kendall  
born 1794 in Virginia, died 1881, in N. C.

James Turner Kendall  
born 1826 in Anson County, N. C., died 1892, Barbour Co., Ala.

= Mary Jane McRea  
1848 in North Carolina

John Marshall Kendall  
born 1855

= Sarah (Sallie) Jennings

Jennie Kendall = 1st Edward Bancroft Eppes  
2nd Leonard Yancey Dean, Jr.

NOTE: The Kendall-McRae line and the Jennings and Eppes genealogies will be found in  
subsequent chapters.









MRS. JOHN SPILLMAN KENDALL  
(Wincy Turner Harrison)



WINCY TURNER HARRISON'S WEDDING SLIPPERS OF WHITE KIDSKIN

## *The Kendalls of North Carolina*

*In which John Spillman Kendall and  
brave Wincy Turner Kendall leave  
Virginia for Anson County, North  
Carolina, and where today the cape  
jessamines still bloom at their tombs  
in old Concord Cemetery.*



## CHAPTER VI

### *The Kendalls of North Carolina*

**A**FTER the Revolution there was an exodus of many of the great families of Virginia. We find that numerous representatives of the Kendall family migrated to the various states. In Kentucky, they obtained land grants, others went to Maryland, and there is a record of the Kendalls of West Virginia, where at Covington there was a lumber town owned by the family—more than thirty thousand acres of land, known as "Kendalia." There are also records of the Kendalls migrating to Louisiana, where as late as the early part of the twentieth century the Kendalls of Virginia—going back to William Kendall of Northampton County—sought to recover the silverware of Colonel Kendall, which had been mentioned in the records of that county in 1689, a few years after his death. The present work has shown that Colonel Kendall was Speaker of the House of Burgesses. It was George W. Kendall, founder of the *New Orleans Pycayune*, who was apparently one of the early Kendalls to migrate, and it was his son, John S. Kendall, who made the effort to locate the silver of the Kendall family whom he described as "residing thirty miles from Richmond towards the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth. One man belonging to the family married a lady named Washington and had a son James Kendall, who migrated to Kentucky about 1805."

The Kendall silverware, as a famous collection, has been referred to in the *Virginia Historical Quarterly* and genealogists have not overlooked its existence as an important link with the Colonial period.

In considering the branch of the Kendall family which migrated from Virginia to North Carolina we come to the two brothers, John Spillman Kendall and William Kendall, who located in Anson County. They were born in Culpeper County. William never married, but John Spillman Kendall, born in 1794, married

Wincy Harrison Turner, daughter of James Turner and his wife, Lucy Marshall Turner.

The list of marriages in St. Mark's Parish in Culpeper County, beginning as early as 1789, include numerous members of the Turner family. The Turners intermarried into such well known families as the Humes, the Campbells, Garners, Kennedys, Corleys, Watts and Haines. There is a Parish register of the marriage of James Turner and Delphia Gardner and an earlier marriage of another James Turner to Betsey Turner. This register extends well into the early part of the nineteenth century.

The Marshall record was given in the chapter prior to this, and shows the direct line from Captain John Marshall, who was wounded at Calais in 1557.

James Marshall, father of Lucy, was born in Brunswick County, Virginia. He was a captain in the Continental Army. The tradition is that he migrated to Anson County because he had been impressed with its attractiveness when a soldier. He is shown to have been very prominent in his adopted county and was one of the commissioners to change the name of the county seat from New Town to Wadesboro. He also represented the county in the General Assembly for several years. He married (1st) Ann Harrison Williams, in Brunswick County, 1763, and (2nd) Amy (Robinson) Robertson in Anson County in 1789.

It seems evident that Wincy Harrison Turner took her middle name from her maternal grandmother (Anne Harrison Williams). From her marriage to John Spillman Kendall there were apparently eleven children, mentioned in the latter's will. The records of the court go back as far as 1826. John Spillman Kendall was both a physician and a minister, as was related in an earlier chapter. In the records he is known as "Dr. John Spillman Kendall." The following indenture was located and shows that he was a trustee of Anson County as early as 1831:

This indenture made this 11th day of October in the year of our Lord 1831 Between John S. Kendall trustee of the County of Anson in North Carolina of the one part and Thomas Asett of the other part witnesseth that whereas the said John S. Kendall by virtue and in pursuance of a deed of trust to him executed by William Hiatt on the 8th day of December 1826 to secure certain





THE KENDALL FAMILY BIBLE

The first recorded birth is that of William Kendall of Virginia, born October 24, 1794.

debts therein specified which said deed of trust was duly proven in Anson County Court at April sessions 1827 and duly Registered in the Registers office of said county in Book W. and page 7. He the said John S. Kendall after having advertised the time and place and terms of sale for more than thirty days the time set forth in said Deed of trust did on the —— day of —— A. D. 1827 proceed to expose to sale to the Highest Bidder for ready money a certain tract of land containing Five Hundred acres more or less described in said Deed of trust on the waters of Pine Log Creek in said county at which time and place the said Thomas Asett became the Last and Highest Bidder for the said 500 acres of land with the appurtenances at the sum of Fifty dollars. His indenture therefore witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of Fifty dollars to him the said John Kendall in hand paid by the said Thomas Asett at and before the seating and Delivery of these presents the Receipt and Payment whereof is hereby acknowledged he the said John S. Kendall trustee aforesaid Hath Bargained sold and conveyed and by these presents doth Bargain sell and confirm unto the said Thomas Asett his heirs and assigns forever all that aforesaid tract or Parcel of Land in Anson County and Bounded as follows Beginning at a Pine and runs W. 35 chains to a post oak then So. 44 chains to a pine then S. 49 E. 49 chains to a post oak in Traywick line then So. 55 E. 30 chains to a corner stake then S. 5 chains to a black oak then S. 71 E. 16 chains and 50 links to a stake then N. 50 E. 44 chains to a stake then 42 chains to a stake. Then to the Beginning containing 500 acres of Land more or less together with all wood, water, mines, minerals hereditaments and appurtenances to the same Belonging to Have and to hold the aforesaid 500 acres of Land with the appurtenances to the said Thomas Asett his heirs and assigns forever and the said John S. Kendall trustee as aforesaid doth hereby covenant to and with the said Asett to warrant and forever defend the title of the said 500 acres of Land and every part whereof to him the said Thomas Asett his heirs and assigns forever against the claim title or demand of all persons whatsoever so far as he the said John S. Kendall is impowered as trustee aforesaid and no fur-

ther, in testimony whereof the said John S. Kendall trustee as aforesaid hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal the day and year written.

John S. Kendall trustee (seal)

Signed sealed and delivered

In the presence of  
Geo. C. Mendushall  
Jno. A. McRae

Anson October 1831. When this  
deed of trust was duly acknowl-  
edged in open court and ordered  
to be Registered.

W. Dismukes, Clk.

This was apparently the first indenture executed by John Spillman Kendall. The last deed was to Stephen Crump and is dated November 4, 1842. And in the 1840 Census for Anson County, the household of "John S. Kendall" is listed as follows:

John S. Kendall:

*Free white persons, including heads of families:*

2 males under 5 years of age  
1 male, 10 and under 15 years of age  
3 males, 15 and under 20 years of age  
1 male, 50 and under 60 years of age

---

1 female under 5 years of age  
3 " 5 and under 10 years of age  
1 " 10 and under 15 years of age  
1 " 40 and under 50 years of age

---

*Slaves*

1 male, 24 and under 36  
1 ", 36 and under 55 years of age

---

1 female, 24 and under 36 years of age

---

16 Total persons

---

Number of persons in each family  
employed in:

6 Agriculture  
1 Learned profession and engineer

Wincy Turner Kendall died many years before her husband. And long before John Spillman Kendall passed the children had scattered and were settled in various other states. At his death, letters of administration for the settlement of his estate were granted at the special request of one of his sons, Dr. W. S. Kendall, and the following persons were mentioned as interested in the estate:

“Dr. W. S. Kendall, Thomas W. Kendall, Eliza Ann Kendall, wife of W. E. Kendall, Jas. T. Kendall, of Eufaula, Ala., Robert A. Kendall of Charleston, S. C., H. D. Kendall, residing in Georgia, Sarah C. Burns of Panola County, Texas, Charlotte D. Knight, wife of Franklin Knight of Texas, Laura C. Nash, wife of Albert Nash of Texas, Sophronia Crow, wife of Marion Crow of Texas; all of the above are children of the deceased and are of full age.

“Other distributees were: Mary E. Tomlinson, wife of Samuel Tomlinson of Texas, Hampton B. Hammons, Jr., residence unknown. These are the children of the deceased, both of whom are of full age. There was also a record of ‘E. S. Kendall eldest son of the deceased,’ who left a small legacy, including his medical library and a tract of land of 404 acres.”

There are numerous descendants of John Spillman Kendall and Wincy Turner Kendall. Among the older descendants who are still living in Anson County is John Alexander Kendall, “aged ninety-three,” the son of Dr. Henry Douglas Kendall, who was born in 1821 and died in 1894. The Kendalls of Anson County intermarried with prominent families. Dr. Robert A. Kendall married a Miss Drake of Cheraw. Captain John Kendall was an officer in the Confederate War. Dr. William Kendall was a well-known citizen of Ansonville. Mrs. Mary Kendall Wilhelm, of Richfield, North Carolina, is a lineal descendant. She is an authority on family history and has often visited historic Concord Cemetery where many of the Kendalls are buried. Of this cemetery and the former site of the home of John Spillman Kendall, “Nothing remains of the old home place, “only the land . . . the buildings

have all gone with time." The cemetery is about four miles from the site of the old home.

From the treasured records in Dr. Kendall's family we have been provided with the following tribute from the Carolina Lodge of which he was a member:

CAROLINA LODGE, No. 141

F. and A. M.

To the Memory of Dr. John Spillman Kendall

The will of God is accomplished.  
So mote it be, Amen.  
Alas Brethren the funeral knell again  
Solemnly strikes. Death has been in our  
Midst, and his fatal dart sought a  
Shining star, and pierced the heart of our  
Dear brother, Dr. John S. Kendall—  
But ours are not the only sorrowful hearts  
That gather around his bier today.

Dr. John S. Kendall was born November 24, 1794 and died February 10, 1881. Aged 86 years, 2 months, and 16 days—

Resolved 1st—

That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved wife, children, grandchildren, many relations and friends, and together with them mourn the loss of the kind friend, our departed Brother, but we mourn not as one who sorrows without hope. His peace is sealed, his rest is sure within the sanctum sanctorum, and we reverently commend one and all in their affliction to God, who will accept our tears and listen to our prayers, and who has transported him to the glorious and celestial Lodge above—

Resolved 2nd—

That in token of the great loss we have sustained, we will wear the badge of mourning thirty days, that a page be befittingly inscribed to his memory and laid up in the archives of the Lodge, and a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the afflicted family.

Resolved 3rd—

That in deep humility let us draw near His chastening rod, knowing the grand architect doth all things well, and will illumine our shadowy path across the dark flood.

Respectfully submitted

J. C. Brown

J. O. Wilhoit (Committee)

J. B. Threadgill

And on the tombs erected to the memory of the Kendalls are two inscriptions with which to close this record:

John S. Kendall

Born

Nov. 24, 1794

Died

Feb. 10, 1881

Aged

84 years, two months and  
16 days

---

Just behind this tomb, with a cape jessamine growing in front of the stone, is the grave of his wife, with the following inscription:

In memory of

Wincy H.

Wife of Dr. John S. Kendall

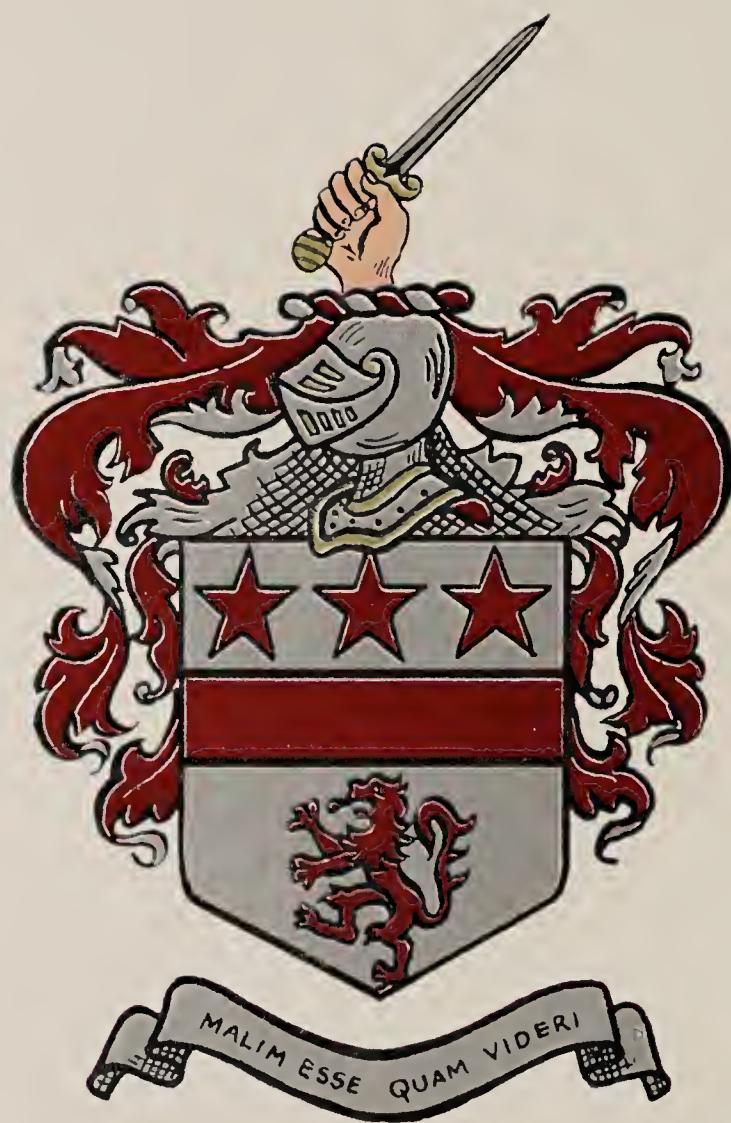
Died

January 28, 1858

Age 61 years, 5 mos.







McRae - Macrae

## *The McLeod and McRae Clans*

*In which Philip and Christian defy  
the Lady Isabel and emigrate from  
Kintail, Scotland, to America.*

In the following chapter, "The McLeod and McRae Clans," the material has been drawn from family records. A special indebtedness is due to Mrs. Kate B. Wilkinson, Mrs. Kate L. Bostwick and Miss India McRae. Their forebears emigrated from the motherland to the regions of the Cape Fear and subsequently migrated to Alabama, Arkansas and other sections of the South. Through the story run the great names, names which were on the tongue of the little Scotch grandmother, Janet McLeod McRae, mother of Mary Jane McRae, whose marriage to James Turner Kendall has been previously recorded in this work. Only great legends could have caused that great sigh that Janet gave at the end of the day—a great sigh! The western sun would streak the sky, and Janet McLeod McRae would fold her hands when day was done and sit for a time in the white portico of her home which John McRae had built when he migrated to Barbour County. And those who saw Janet sitting there heard her say in Gaelic, "Ah, a lack a day! "Ah, a lack a day!" And her husband, sitting on the opposite side in the portico, would say, as he looked into her eyes, "Ah! a lack a day! Ah, a lack a day!" And those who saw them knew that Scottish legends lay deep in their heart. Jennie Kendall Dean, great-granddaughter of Janet and John McRae, heard her grandmother tell of Janet's great sigh, heard too that Janet always blessed the brides in her family in the Gaelic tongue, as she laid her hands on their heads. And in the Kendall Mansion today legends are still told, for McLeod and McRae men bought land and long held to it, and back of their history lies the story of clans and tartans and their own Scottish laments, told of in the next chapter.

## CHAPTER VII

### *The McLeod and McRae Clans*

**A**LITTLE book published in Edinburgh titled *Scottish Clans and their Tartans*, tells us that the name McRae appears on the pages of Scottish history as early as the fifth century. The name in Gaelic, means "Son of Grace" and in all probability had an ecclesiastical origin. The clan comes more distinctly into view in the fourteenth century, when they served in the highlands of Kintail for several generations as vicars and chamberlains.

In 1557 Duncan McRae became famous as the dauntless slayer of a pretender to the earldom of his province in Kintail, the pretender having led an invading army into the coveted territory; and a generation later, Farquhar McRae, son of the same Duncan was a noted clergyman and scholar.

In 1680 another Duncan, known as the "Duncan of the Silver Cups," was the author of a valuable collection of Gaelic poems.

Some men of the clan gained high military standing. John McRae in 1700 was lamented in a famous ballad as one of *The Four Great Johns of Scotland*, and about the same time the sword of a certain Duncan of Torlysich was exhibited in the Tower of London as "The Great Highlander's Sword." In 1740 James McRae was governor of a British province in India and his career is full of romance and bravery. The distinguished Confederate officer, Brigadier-General William McRae, who died in 1882, was a direct descendant of the Kintail Highlanders; and we are told that the clan furnished several officers for the British army during the reign of Queen Victoria.

The first authentic genealogy of the Macra family of Scotland was compiled by John Macra, second son of Alexander VIII of this genealogy, who died in the year 1704. It was afterwards transcribed and added to by Farquhar Macra, a descendant, in the year 1786. A copy of this genealogy, printed by Colin McRae, of

Camden, S. C., from which these extracts were first copied by J. D. McLucas, a lineal descendant of Finlay D. McGilchrist Macra I, was brought by Colin McRae from Scotland and reprinted by him in the year 1874; a true copy of which is now (1903) in possession of said McLucas, containing about forty pages closely set, brevier type.

“As to the origin of the Macras, tradition tells of a desperate engagement twixt two of the petty Princes of Ireland, in which a certain young man signalized himself by his prowess, defending himself from a particular attack of the enemy, which others observing, said in Irish words signifying he was a fortunate man if he would ward the danger; from whence he was afterwards called MacRath, (*i.e.*) the fortunate son.

“It is allowed that this Clan was an ancient race of people in Ireland and had of old great possessions there, has produced eminent men and is still numerous in that Island.

“The pronunciation of the name here spelled Macra, varying with the dialect of the Country where many of the Clan generally reside, has occasioned various ways of spelling this word, as is the case with several others; thus in Ireland they use MacRath and Macgrath, in the north of Scotland, MacRah, MacRae, MacCraw and McCrow. In Ireland and the south of Scotland the Mac is left out, from an unfounded prejudice, and the name Rae, Craw, Crow, and such like retained, as being of the same stock. A more particular account might be had from such as conversed with and have known those historians and genealogists, such as Fergus MacKenzie, Mildonich McLean etc., who were good scholars and were acquainted with the manuscripts and records of Ireland, kept for giving an account of the tribes who came from Ireland to Scotland and became heads of families and Chiefs of Clans. From them I heard it confidently said and affirmed, that the Mackenzies, MacLeans and MacRas were of the same people in Ireland. Yea, I heard Sir Allan McLean of Deward, who was curious and thought of these things, being in Dingwall in the year 1668, say no less, and it was as certain as tradition and authorities of the forementioned antiquaries can make it, that a MacRa had his tomb, as well as MacKenzie and MacLean, in Icolmkill, and that close by one-another. Dr. George MacKenzie, who has written a genealogical account of the MacKenzies, mentions that when Colin Fitzgerald

came from Ireland, in the year 1263, a number of the MacRas were of his party, at the battle of Largs in Argyleshire, which it is natural to think, was in consequence of a friendly attachment then known to have been betwixt their ancestors, as is since continued twixt their descendants. But whether there were any Macras before them in Scotland, I cannot determine, only that tradition says, there were of them on the estate of Lovat, when the Bizets were the Lords of that place; which titles and estates they forfeited and lost, according to Buchannan, in the following manner."

Here follows in the original, a detailed and lengthy account of individuals and families, which appears to have been printed in a size of type (8 points) in use for canonical prayers for the canonical hours. It will suffice for the present record to reproduce from the McLucas copy the following genealogy of the McCras:

I. Finlay Du Mc. Gilchrist Macra:—

1. Gilchrist,
2. John.

II. Gilchrist, son of Finlay:—

1. Finlay, (Phillip)
2. Donald,
3. Duncan,
4. Muirrich.

III. Finlay, son of Gilchrist:—

1. Christopher,
2. John Moir-na-cas,
3. Gilchrist,
4. Milmoir.

IV. Christopher, son of Finlay:—

1. Christopher Beg,
2. Duncan,
3. Farquhar,
4. Finlay Dhu,
5. John Riach,
6. Donald.

V. Duncan, second son of Christopher:—

1. Christopher McConnachie,
2. John.

VI. Christopher McConnachie, son of Duncan:—

1. Duncan,
2. Farquhar,
3. John,
4. Finlay,
5. Murich,
6. Christopher Oig,
7. Donald.

VII. Farquhar, second son of Christopher McConnachie:—

1. Alexander,
2. Mr. John.
3. Donald.
4. Milmoir,
5. Murdoch,
6. John,
7. Isabel,
8. Helan.

VIII. John, sixth son of Farquhar:—

1. Finlay: 1 wife McLeod,
- Finlay: 2 wife McKinnon.

IX. Finlay, only son of John, killed in battle of Glensheal, 1719.

1. Christopher,
2. Farquhar,
3. Daughter.

X. Farquhar, second son of Finlay, married daughter of Duncan Macra.

1. Finlay,
2. Donald,
3. Duncan.

XI. Finlay, 1700-1780, first son of Farquhar: wife, Macra:—

1. Christopher,
2. Murdoch,
3. John,

4. Alexander,
5. Duncan,
6. Colin,
7. Roderick,
8. Malcom,
9. Donald,
10. Christian,
11. Mary.

Farquhar McRae's ancestors chose privations of frontier life and called the Highland parishes of Kintail and Glenshiel home. The McRae clan inhabited the mountainous sections of Scotland as early as 1200 and were preëminently fighters, noted for valor in battle and prudence in council. There were noted members of the clan, the distinguished Gaelic poet, and the old warrior poet, Kenneth McRae, who penned the soul-stirring poem, "Lament for the Four Johns of Scotland," and who himself perished in battle. History tells us that prior to 1400 McKenzie asked help of the McRae clan and as late as 1823 when James Alexander Stuart McKenzie, Baron of Seaforth, died the representative of the McRae clan had the "first lift of Seaforth's coffin out of Braham Castle."

The McRaes had their own tartans and their own clan music. The highland craigs often rang with the musical notes of "Black Chanter of Kintail." This battle song to dwellers in the valley meant the McRae clan was on the march. The clan badge was the Fir club moss; the slogan, *Agurr Fhuran*. In 1715 the McRae clan gave their allegiance to the Stuart cause, Seaforth was chief and a strong supporter of King James, and on the fateful day of Sheriffanier he had a regiment of McRae fighting under the Earl of Mar. When all forces gave way the McRaes stood firm and fought to the death. Later a fierce battle was fought at Glensheil and the Highlanders were utterly defeated. This defeat broke up the McRae clan, their old rallying place, Ellendomin Castle, built in 1200, was blown up by troops; the old church of Kintail and the old clan burial ground destroyed. Then in the peaceful years following the Stuart defeat the emigration of the McRae clan set in, the search for new homes in the western lands. Kenneth McRae voiced their broken-hearted lament in his poem, "The Scattered Children of Kintail."

## 1.

There are many, many weary hearts,  
And feet are bleeding sore,  
But still our steps are further turned,  
From Duichs lonely shore  
On thousand plains our clansmen roam  
For exile's bitter pain  
And eyes are dim with longing tears,  
To see Kintail again.

## 2.

And often in our dreams we see,  
The day fade in the West,  
And watch the glory lights of eve,  
Flash o'er Loch Duichs' breast,  
In distant lands we hear once more  
The Herons wistful cry  
And live again a fleeting space,  
For the days forever by.

## 3.

But a silence dwells upon our land  
And broods in every Glen  
And never shall we gather round  
The Ceilidh fires again,  
The red-deer sleeps in sheltered nooks,  
Where homes were wont to be.  
And those who loved and labored there,  
Are exiled o'er the Sea.

## 4.

Though our restless feet have wondered far,  
And severed wide, we be,  
The children of a common stock.  
A clan to death are we,  
Yet the hills we loved shall ne'er resound,  
Our slogans' thrilling peal,  
Nor, catch the tumult of our march,  
Come throbbing down Glen Sheil  
On down the years.

A well authenticated story of that migration of the Scottish immigrants, voyaging to the coast of North Carolina, concerns itself with the Duncan McRaes and their children. The youngest of the children was named Angus, who was about five years old the year of the migration. This child, so the story runs, was remarkably attractive and took to the sea like a born sailor. The ship's captain and the mate took a great liking to him. As he climbed the masts, the captain observed, "Angus will make a good sailor." Long before the voyage was to end, the captain and the mate offered to educate the child if the parents would be willing to give him up. Owner of ships and other property, the captain urged his proposal on the parents, who turned a deaf ear to the proposition. As the voyage continued, Duncan McRae, father of Angus, became suddenly very ill, and died at sea. Instead of burying him, as was the custom, the captain and the mate said they would bring the ship to anchor near the coast, which they were nearing, and then Duncan would be buried about five miles inland. On the coast of Wilmington, North Carolina, the ship came to anchor. The immigrants left the ship, carrying the body of Duncan, but Angus was left in care of the captain and the mate until they could return to the ship. In a short time they completed their sad mission and hurried back to the point where the ship had anchored. But the ship had sailed, and on the shore were their belongings and a note which informed them that Angus was safe and that another ship would come for them the next day. The immigrants remained for weeks on the island before another ship appeared. The Scottish families took care of the widow of Duncan and the other children, but no word ever came of Angus—not to this day.

Around firesides the story was told again and again—but the fate of Angus was never known. Then at the outbreak of the Civil War, a will was published in a New Orleans newspaper, in which an estate of forty millions was to be divided "to the McLeod and McRae families, either in Scotland or the U. S. Ameriky." The property was a part of the city of Havana, Cuba. "This was the fortune of Angus McLeod if only the facts could be proved." And the "Cuban Fortune" aroused great interest. Lawyers were engaged to locate the descendants of Angus McRae, whose kinsmen migrated to Alabama. Valuable papers were still in possession of

the family which would substantiate the long legend—and prove the facts so long told that would reunite the family that was lost to him and the fortune would be rightfully their's. These papers were put in the hands of a lawyer, but fate again played a curious part. They were burned or otherwise destroyed in the lawyer's office and all clues were irrevocably lost.

A link between the McRaes who emigrated and the Kintail McRaes who remained in Scotland was established in a characteristic letter from the Loch, preserved in the family, and which is reproduced below:

Invernate Kintail Loch  
Rossshire, Scotland  
October 8, 1878

J. P. McRae

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your kind and welcomed letter dated at Wadesboro July 15. I was surprised to get a letter from a person unknown to me, and of whom I had never heard before. But when I understand who you are and also kin of a near relative to me I am most happy to hear from you and in the first place, I may let you know who I am and the relations in which we are to each other. My mother is the daughter of Margaret McRae, daughter of John McRae. I learn from your letter that you are the son of John McRae, son of Finly McRae who was the brother of John McRae; therefore, you and my mother are second cousins. Now the information I have regarding the said Finly McRae, your grandfather, is that he emigrated to North Carolina, in 1774. I have a letter in my possession that my grandmother got from him in the year 1792, and another dated 1817. In the first one he mentions he had three sons and two daughters and in the second he mentions four sons, namely, John, Alexander, Colin, and Farquhar. Now what surprises me that names them John, Alexander, Colin, and Duncan. Now I never heard of Duncan. I have in my keeping some letters my uncle got from Anson County, and he never makes mention of Duncan. But he says that

Colin was in Florida and Alexander was in Georgia. Neither did I hear of your grandfather have a brother named Redisck, but if he is the Finly McRae I suppose him to be, he had only one brother who remained after him in Scotland and was called John as I have told you before in this note; but he had two sisters named Flora and Margaret—once emigrated along with him. Now I may let you know a little regarding your ancestors. If you are a descendant of this Finly McRae who was a son of Alexander McRae (commonly called Alastair of Gouth) in our Highland tongue. A worthy man and greatly esteemed in this country, but he died very young, leaving only three of a family, John, Finly, and Flora. His wife married the second time, one Colin Chishelms. They had a large family, but none of them came to age but one daughter and she emigrated to that country along with your grandfather. Now this Alexander McRae was the son of Duncan McRae, who fought in the memorable battle of Shueffmeir in the year 1715. He possessed lands in Kintail which pays rent of 1700 pounds yearly, name of Raltregan, and he had only to stand on his chief's side in time of war, and every one that would not give a soldier with himself in the army along with his chief in the time of battle would be deprived of his lands in those times, that was the law in the Highlands of Scotland. He, the said Duncan McRae, had to stand with his chief the Earl of Seaforth at the battle of Shefmair. He was the son of Christopher McRae who was the son of Duncan McRae. When the son of Alexander McRae, who was the son of John McRae, son of Duncan McRae, who fought at the memorable battle of Flodden—a sad day for Scotland, when one of her nobles fell. I cannot go back further with certainty in their history but if I saw you personally I might impart what I can't write. Let me know if you can speak the Gaelic language. I know your Farquhar could. Is it still spoken there by immigrants?

*Is Tis de charaid delyas*

Alastair McGouth

In the last half of the eighteenth century, representatives of the McRae Clan came from Scotland to America and settled in Anson County, North Carolina, from which section their descendants later scattered through most of the southern states.

In 1843 Colin McRae, son of Christopher and Jeanette McRae, came to Union County, Arkansas, accompanied by his wife, three children, and several families of African slaves. It was a journey of two months from Mobile across the Gulf and up the Mississippi, Red, and Ouachita Rivers, to the present site of Camden. From this point they cut their way through virgin forest for a distance of more than twenty miles to the present site of Mt. Holly. Shortly after a dozen other McRae families followed; among them, John E. McRae and his wife, Christian McRae, with their seven daughters and one son, John B. McRae.

The government granted them a post-office, which they named Mt. Holly from the abundance of holly trees which flamed among the pines, oaks, and beeches in the thick woods. This little tree might well be considered emblematic of the spirit of those sturdy pioneers, for after nearly a century of giving itself freely to Christmas festivities, it still today flaunts a scarlet challenge to the winter's frost and blasts.

Within a few years the colony was increased by the addition of other pioneer families, the story of any one of which would make a thrilling and inspiring tale.

The strenuous work of wresting a living from unpretentious circumstances is further described in a family record from which the following extracts are made. It presents life in the typical pioneer home built by Janet and Christopher McRae at Mt. Holly, Arkansas.

"After having been made to concede a highway, the forest was now visited to lend material for the pioneer home. Great logs were hewn and barked for the walls and split for flooring and furniture. Clay bricks were burned for great chimneys, and a manly spirit of bountiful provision and a fine house-wifery soon created a home within these log walls which rivaled all modern devices for good cheer and comfort. My own first home was one of these log houses and I can still recall a hallowed glow in my infant heart as, on a winter's evening when the cold rain fell without I watched the red

light from the great fireplace play over my father's and mother's faces or cast long shadows on the heavy beams overhead.

"A smokehouse and a large barn were erected on the back premises, and the former was richly stored with home-cured meat, lard, and pickled beef. A vegetable garden and orchard were also important features of the homestead, and all guests and passing travelers were treated to a plate of luscious plums, peaches, or apples..

"The early pioneer furnished meat for his table from the wood and stream, but later when this supply was insufficient stock and poultry yards were established, and a beef club was organized, the members taking turn in killing and distributing meat to the neighborhood. The selection and feeding of this fatted calf for his turn was a fine point of honor with each member, and there was friendly rivalry as to who could produce the prize piece of corn-fed beef. The truth is, there was so much well-produced and well-prepared food in these early homes, that only vigorous labor in shop, mill, and field could have enabled the pioneer to take care of so much body fuel.

"But the supply of spiritual and mental food was just as deep a concern as was the supply of food for the body. Good books, good music, and flowers were a prominent feature of the Mt. Holly home and the best periodicals of that day were read with keen appreciation. My father, being of a mechanical mind, was a constant subscriber to the *Scientific American* and followed with the liveliest interest all current scientific opinions and discoveries. He was truly thrilled when Col. Asa Morgan came to visit him and they often talked almost through the night in heated arguments over all the religious, scientific, and political issues of the day.

"The mother in these homes was not a household drudge as are many country women. The negro men and women who worked on the farm and at the mill relieved her of the heavier labor and she had time for the finer side of home-making. She read aloud the Bible, Milton, and Shakespeare, and her roses and larkspurs showed the touch of her faithful hand. Who can measure the influence of a poem read by one's mother at the fireside? What Mt.

Holly lass could ever put on a new dress and be tempted to feel herself very fine without hearing a humorous voice say:

‘O, Jenny, dinna toss your head,  
An’ set your beauties a’ abroad!’

“The Mt. Holly colony being largely Scotch Presbyterian, the church automatically came into existence with the home. The first building, called a meeting house, was constructed of logs, and the ministers who stood in its crude pulpit were men of a high grade culture and scholarship. This primitive structure was replaced in 1879 by a white building which still stands on a hill in the center of the neighborhood. It has for half a century been the heart of the village life.

“If the minister in those days had his problems, they were certainly far removed from the spiritual problems of today. Just as surely as our brown and white mules were hitched to the plough on week days, just as surely were they harnessed to the big wagon on Sunday for the two-mile journey up the shady road to the church; and this Sabbath morning proceeding was the order of the day in almost every other home in the neighborhood. As we entered the little white church the spiritual food offered us there was accepted and rejoiced in as naturally as the corn and fruit were reaped and gathered from field and orchard.

“The first log schoolhouse, which naturally grew out of the pioneer’s respect for learning, was furnished with seats and tables made from hewn logs, but the teaching was by no means crude. In those days, the minister was the teacher and tolerated no shallow dabbling in the mystery of knowledge. Some of those who sat at their feet went out to fill important places, not only in church and state, but in educational institutions as well.

“‘They were a sturdy tribe, noted for business sagacity, incorruptible integrity, old-fashioned piety and the absence of any fear complex in their psychological make-up,’ so runs a description of the clan. The typical McRae was tall and raw-boned, with the levelest scrutiny out of his clear blue eye and he hated sham and unnecessary a-do with a perfect hatred. He was slow of speech and deliberate of movement, but woe to the man who mistook his drawl and deliberation for mental sloth or want of business acumen. He saw a line of procedure so clearly and was so calmly

assured of reaching his goal, that there was no reason for rush and flurry.

“‘I recall,’ wrote the daughter of Christopher McRae, ‘that my father was indulgent, perhaps to a fault, with a negro day-laborer at his mill and often, at the end of the day, paid him a dollar instead of the ‘four bits’ they had bargained upon. Once he sold entirely on credit to a negro congregation a bill of lumber for the building of a church. They periodically brought him small payments, nickels and dimes wrapped up in a red bandanna handkerchief, and his eyes were always moist with unshed tears as the loquacious old ‘Elder Berry’ and his board of officials laboriously counted out the coins. On the contrary he was at a white heat of anger if a well-to-do customer tried to cheat him, and would even resort to suing a man if forced to do so, although he abominated legal proceedings.’

“Although this Scotchman was proverbially reticent, expressions of deep sentiment were forced into words by a wealth of inward feeling, and from their very rarity left a profound impression on the hearers. Long years after that pioneer log home had been replaced by a modern dwelling, my mother had gone to the Long Home and the other children had scattered abroad, I recall one night when my father and I sat by the fireside reading Robert Burns. He was listening to the spicy rhymes with a twisted Scotch smile, when I came to the little poem, a simple beautiful prayer for a household whose hospitality the poet had shared, and which ends with these words.

When soon or late they reach that coast  
O'er life's rough ocean driven,  
May they rejoice, no wand'rer lost,  
A family in Heaven!

“A long silence followed its reading, broken only by the falling apart of a burnt log on the andirons. At length I was startled to see slow tears falling on his toil-hardened hands. When he could trust his voice he asked me to copy the poem and send it to my brother, John, for, he said, it seemed to him that our mother was speaking through it to us from the heavenly home.”

The McRaes and the McLeods intermarried. It was Norman McLeod, a Scottish nobleman, who named the town of Morven, in

North Carolina, for his native Morven. A direct descendant of Norman migrated to Alabama and settled in Pike County in 1830. He represented the county in the House of Representatives in 1841, 1843 and again in 1849. He married Catharine Gillis on November 23, 1836 and of American Independence the sixty-first year, according to the marriage license. The ceremony was solemnized by Duncan McCormick, "a minister of the Gospel." A copy of Norman McLeod's will shows that he married the second time, "Elizabeth, his wife," being mentioned, and also the names of his children. A copy of the will follows:

STATE OF ALABAMA  
PIKE COUNTY.

In the name of God Amen. I, Norman McLeod of the State and County do make this my last will and testament in the manner and form following.

First., It is my will and desire that all my just debts shall be paid immediately after my death.

Second., It is my will and desire that immediately after my death my plantation horses, mules, Oxen, Waggons, Cows, Hogs, Plantation tools, Corn, Fodder, Bacon & Cotton Household & Kitchen furniture, with all the moneys on hand or that may be received from any source whatever, shall be taken in possession by my wife Elisabeth McLeod for her sole use and benefit. Provided however that if my daughter Kate should see proper to leave her mother then she shall draw one third of the household & kitchen furniture exclusive of piano & gold watch said piano & watch I desire my daughter Kate shall have. It is further my will and desire that my wife Elisabeth McLeod shall have power to sell any of the land or stock & purchase again if she with the heirs should deem it best so to do.

Third: It is my will and desire that immediately after the death of my wife Elisabeth McLeod all my property than remaining shall be sold at public outcry and the proceeds so be equally divided between my children, to wit: John McLeod, Margaret Menefee, Sidney A, Kate McLeod The heirs of my son Alexander viz (Viola & Wm Alexander McLeod) to share & share alike The said

Viola & Wm. Alex McLeod Jointly receiving one share.  
I do hereby nominate and appoint Sidney McLeod & my  
Son in law W. C. Menefee my executors of this my last  
will and Testament to qualify & act without giving any  
bond & security.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand &  
seal This January 18 1871.

Signed in presence of

John Bigham  
William Bigham  
J. C. Bigham

Norman McLeod LS.

The State of Alabama  
Pike County

In the Probate Court of said County August the 8th 1871, Before me Willis C. Wood Judge of the Probate Court in and for said County personally appeared in open Court William Adams & John Bigham who having been by me first respectively duly sworn & examined did & do depose and say on oath that they are each subscribing witnesses to the instrument of writing, now shown to them, and which purports to be the last will and Testament of Norman McLeod decd late an inhabitant of this County, That said McLeod since deceased, signed and executed said instrument on the day the same bears date and declared the same to be his last will and testament and that affiants & J. C. Bigham the other witness who is not present set their signatures thereto on the day the same bears date, as subscribing witnesses to the same in the presence of said Testator That said Testators was of sound mind and disposing memory, and in opinion of deponents fully capable of making his will at the time the same was so made as aforesaid. Affiants further state that said testators was on the day of the said date of said will, of the full age of Twenty one years and upwards.

William Adams  
John Bigham

Subscribed & sworn too before,  
me on the 8th day of August 1871 in open Court

Willis C Wood  
Judge of Probate

John McRae and Christian McLeod were married at Sneedsboro (now Morven), North Carolina, in 1790. They came from Kintail and landed at Wilmington at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Six children were born of this union, Jennie, Kenneth, Duncan, Kathryn, Mary and Lillian. John McRae died in 1829 and Christian, his wife, in 1836. They are buried at Morven. They were the grandparents of Farquhar A. McRae. And there were Philip and Christian McLeod McRae who were married in Wilmington in 1781. They, too, had emigrated from Kintail, and sailed from the Isle of Skey. They had not been allowed to marry because of the objections of the Lady Isabel Monroe, aunt of Christian, and who belonged to the Royal Highland families—the McKenzies and Monroes, while Philip, having come from the Lowlands, was not considered by the Highlanders their equal. Eight children were born of this union: Alexander, Colen, John, Farquhar A., Margaret, Isabelle, Elizabeth and Nancy. Philip died in 1824, and was buried at Morven, and Christian removed with her son, Farquhar, to Alabama, in 1840. She died near Louisville, and is buried in the Pea River Churchyard.

Farquhar A. McRae was born near Morven in December, 1796, and his marriage to Mary McRae, who was born March 7, 1796, took place in 1822. They removed to Alabama in 1840, and raised several children, Harvey, Philip, John L., Lillian, Christian and “Charlie” “to be grown and married.” Mary McRae, wife of Farquhar, died in July 1854. Farquhar died December 11, 1858. They are also buried in the Pea River Presbyterian Churchyard.

The town of Morven is small, with six or seven hundred inhabitants, but it is Scottish in legend and there is an old Scotch cemetery. In 1810 Farquhar McRae gave a piece of land to the elders of the church “forever and forever.”

The will of Janette McLeod, dated February 22, 1773, names “my loving nephew, Norman McLeod,” as sole legatee. The will of Norman McLeod, written April 24, 1841, and proved January, 1842, named his wife, Mary, and several children, and also a son-in-law, John C. McRae, in trust for them. The name of Angus McRae appears in the list. There is also a will of Philip McRae, dated October 6, 1825, which names a son, Alexander J. McRae.

The descent from the Scottish nobleman is traced through the

marriage of Janet McLeod, "daughter of Norman McLeod and Mary Campbell McLeod," who married John C. McRae, son of Alexander McRae and Mary McRae. Their children were:

Jabez, married Josephine McKay, no issue.

Mary Jane, married James Turner Kendall. This line is followed in a later chapter.

Maria, married Henry Young, and had issue.

Daniel (died unmarried).

John McLeod, married Amma Williams. Their children were

Julia, John M., Louie, Fannie, Jennie and Amma (Lade).

It must be noted in these records that in addition to the Cape Fear settlement off the coast of North Carolina that the old Cheraw District, in South Carolina, is also associated with the history of the early Scottish families. It was from the Cheraw District that the McRae branch into whose family the McLeods married, migrated to Barbour County, in Alabama. Mary Jane McRae, who married James Turner Kendall, was born at Cheraw.

Scottish descendants of the first settlers in the upper region of the Pedee River have turned to the *History of the Old Cheraws*, by the Right Reverend Alexander Gregg, D. D., published in 1867, for a faithful account of their ancestors who made their homes within the limits of the Old Cheraw District. This district was far removed from emigration, travel, and the Indian trade and none of the important battles of the Revolution were fought in this portion of Carolina, although it contributed largely to the number of those who took an active part in the strife.

South Carolina is known, however, to have contained many tribes of Indians, known to the Colonists, and the region occupied by the *Saras*, or *Saraws*, as they were first called—afterwards *Charrows*, *Charraws*, and *Cheraws*—is still identified by the name. Their territory extended to the coast, and along the coast of the Cape Fear to the Pedee.

Of the meaning of "Cheraw," a probable conjecture has been advanced that it was significantly known as the "fire town." The site of the present town of Cheraw, according to Bishop Gregg, which has retained the name, with slight changes, from an early period, may have been the scene of extensive conflagrations. It was situated on a high bluff, and visible as a point of observation

for miles. The Cheraws were noted as "fire eaters." The town of Cheraw was laid out about the year 1766. Called Chatham, soon after, it did not long retain that name. It was a small village but reached a considerable degree of commercial importance with the efforts directed to improve the channel, which had to be cut deeper, with a bottom sometimes as hard as rock, and its formidable obstructions in the shape of logs—the accumulation of the ages. But in 1820-21, the town was incorporated. Of the meaning of the "Pedee," nothing is known.

There were families in these counties of the Pedee who were descended from the Lairds of Scotland, with more than one record taken from *Burke's Heraldry*.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The year 1799 was rendered memorable in the history of the country as the last in the life of General Washington, and the citizens of Pedee commemorated it, but soon such stirring occasions and events were followed by oblivion of much of the past earlier history of the Pedee country, especially the period immediately preceding the Revolution, and of the judicial history of Cheraw District. The breaking up of the Cheraw District, the death of some of its most distinguished advocates, closed the century. There were left, however, the numerous descendants of the early pioneers, and the legends had grown from the lips of the Scotch people who had migrated to South Carolina after the battle of Culloden, simultaneously with the arrival of Flora MacDonald to North Carolina. The history of the eight Pedee Counties, which formed the "Old Cheraws," shows us a people who lived in that District were substantial, enterprising, and highly respectable citizens, and that in all the great crises of the country performed a creditable part and with a fidelity that affords a high and just pride to their descendants.

The name of Duncan McRae appears first in the record for the Chesterfield District. He was one of the signers of the petition which the citizens of Cheraw sent the Legislature in 1785, urging the organization of an independent volunteer of horse, composed of the inhabitants, properly accoutered. Governor Pinckney referred the matter to the Legislature, and the troop was organized. Coming down to contemporary history we must note that in the records of World War I, the roll call of McRaes numbered 3,624 men, the names spelled differently, but all of the same family. The clansmen came from England, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, British West Indies, Canada and the United States, showing how far the clans had wandered from Highland homes since emigrating in 1745.





## *The Jennings-Lindsay Line*

*In which it is related that William Jennings came to America from England—a British officer—and that he was buried in his uniform and with his sword and that he left his lands to his son, Joseph Jennings.*







COUNCILLOR ROBERT CARTER OF NOMINI HALL  
From a portrait reputed to Sir Joshua Reynolds.

## CHAPTER VIII

### *The Jennings-Lindsay Line*

THE Jennings family have an ancient heritage. As presumptive collateral heirs of the English Jennings, American descendants have established the lineage through which they may claim the right to estates which have never been settled, the record of which makes for a romantic chapter in the Jennings' history. There have been different spellings of the name, beginning with Jennining and later appearing as Jennens. The first generation in America appears as Jennings, and a record compiled from the pamphlet of Mrs. Mary J. Hardester, a great-granddaughter of William Jennings of Virginia, supplies an authentic study in the genealogy, while other research on the part of the descendants which has previously been published under the title of *Jennings of America*, and compilations by Mrs. Charles Couch Holt and Miss Ada Young, hitherto unpublished, form the basis for this present study of the family.

Mrs. Hardester's letter, preserved in the Archives Department of the State Library, in Richmond, Virginia, has been photostated. She was a sister of Creed M. Jennings, and lived in the county of Nottoway, Virginia. A copy of this photostat is appended and Mrs. Hardester was legally empowered, as will be seen, to act for the descendants:

I, Mrs. Mary J. Hardester, formerly of the county of Nottoway, Virginia. First a Miss Mary J. Jennings, the daughter of Langley B. Jennings, of said county Nottoway Co., Virginia, and the sister of Creed M. Jennings of Memphis, Tennessee, the only living son of said *Langley B. Jennings* which Langley B. Jennings who was the son of *Joseph Jennings* of Jennings Ordinary Nottoway Co., Virginia, the son of *William Jennings* of Hanover, the English Emigrant, whose Grants of Land are on record in the State Department of Virginia along with many

Grants to his, Wm. Jennings', sons, James, Robert, Joseph Jennings. This Wm. Jennings, the Englishman, was the fifth, English say eighth, and youngest son of *Humphrey Jennings* of Warwickshire, England, with reference to *Humphrey Jennings'* will. Wm. Jennings, the above English Emigrant and settler on the English Colony, was uncle to William Jennings of Acton-Suffolk, England, who died intestate. I, Mrs. Mary J. Hardester, being legally empowered by virtue of authenticated powers of attorney from all the living descendants of said Wm. Jennings, who was a settler on the English Colony stated, called Wm. Jennings of Hanover where descendants are the Presumptive Collateral Heirs to the Estate of the late William Jennings of Acton Suffolk, England, to institute and prosecute a suit for the recovery of said Estate in the high courts of Chancery in England in their behalf and further empowered in my own behalf as guarantee by deed duly made by my brother Creed M. Jennings to me of all his rights, titles, interests and immunities in and to the Estate of the late said Wm. Jennings of Acton, England. Being thus empowered as attorney and heir to his interest and to prosecute said suit to its termination in the use of all necessary means, do hereby obligate myself in my own right and attorney aforesaid contingently on the successful termination of said suit in our behalf by a decree of the said High Chancellor of England to give, grant and pay over to John K. Martin an official in the State Department of Virginia £200 (two hundred £) in consideration of services kindly rendered and to be rendered by him, in procuring documentary testimony for the furtherance in the prosecution of said suit.

In testimony whereof, I, the said Mary J. Hardester, have hereunto set my hand. I affixed my seal this 3rd day of May, 1873.

Mary J. Hardester

*[Jennings Family in England]*

- I. John Jennens, buried at St. Martins in Birmingham, August 3rd, 1575, married and had issue, viz:
- II. William Jennens md. Joanna Elliot 1559 at St. Martins and had issue, nine children. The 9th child,

III. John Jennens, baptized at St. Martins April 8, 1579. Benefactor of St. Martins 1651; will describing him as John Jennens of Birmingham, iron monger, made 1650, proved 1653, md. Mary Jennens 1602 for first wife and had issue, 8 children. His 8th child was,

IV. Humphrey Jennens, baptized at St. Martins, Birmingham, August 23, 1629. He was of Edrington Hall in the Parish of Acton, in the county of Warwick, purchaser of the manor of Nether Whitacre, County of Warwick 1680. Died 1690, will proved July 18, 1690. He married Mary, one of the 6 daughters of Colonel Milword of County of Derby, who died at Whitacre 1708.

[It should be noted in the English line that the first Duchess of Marlborough was Sarah Jennings.]

*[1st Generation in America]*

William Jennings<sup>1</sup> b. Nov. 10, 1676 (Birth said to be on record, Loepfield Cathedral, Yorkshire, England) d. 1775 in Nottoway County, Va., buried in Jennings Cemetery, married, 1724, in Hanover Co., Va., Mary J. Pulliam.

Their children

William b. 1726, m. Agnes Dickerson.

Agnes b. 1727, m. H. Dickerson—had 4 children—one named Humphrey.

Elizabeth b. 1729, m. George Walton.

Sarah b. 1730, m. John Fowlkes.

Mary b. 1732, m. Joseph Fowlkes—had 6 children, d. 1822.

Robert b. 1733, m. Elizabeth Childs, d. 1797.

<sup>1</sup> The name of Edmund Jennings appears at an even earlier date than that of William Jennings. From the records of Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg, he was undoubtedly among Virginia's prominent colonists prior to 1710. He is buried beneath the Church. The inscription on the marble slab shows that he was the son of Sir Edmund Jennings of Yorkshire, England, and was born in 1659, and died in 1727. He was Attorney-General of the Colony, Secretary of State, President of the Council, and Acting Governor of the Colony of Virginia from 1706-1710. His name appears on the memorial tablet to the members of the vestry who built the present edifice, and his services in persuading the House of Burgesses to appropriate a sufficient sum of money for the building of the Wings and intervening part, and in providing Pews for the Governor and his Council and the Burgesses are acknowledged in the inscription on the slab, set in the flooring of the long aisle. In the long line of "King's attorneys" and for work done under Governor Alexander Spotswood he was highly esteemed.

John b. 1735, m. Temperance Thompson, d. 1783.

Nancey or Anne, b. 1736, m. Samuel Thompson.

James b. 1737, m. (1) Philadelphia Bruce

(2) Chrenshaw or Chranshaw

*Joseph* b. 1739, m. *Anne Billups*.

*William Jennings*, it is said, was an Englishman and came to America a British Officer, and that when he was buried his uniform and his sword were buried with him. It is also said he had a large tract of land in Nottaway Co., Va., deeded him from the crown of England, which was by him deeded to his son—"To all to whom these presents shall come; I, William Jennings, Senr. of Amelia County, Parish of Nottoway, send greetings in our Lord God everlasting; Know ye that I, William Jennings, Senr. for and in consideration of the love, good will, and affection which I have and do bear toward my loving son, *Joseph Jennings*, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant freely, clearly, and absolutely give and grant to my said son, Joseph Jennings, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, one certain tract or parcel of land containing 200 acres, laying between Cabin Branch and Deep Creek, in Amelia County, it being the tract of land whereon I now live which tract of land I do absolutely, freely give unto my said son, Joseph Jennings, and his heirs forever. Likewise in witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 19th day July, in the year of our Lord Christ, 1773. The intent and meaning of the said gift is for the said Joseph Jennings not to take or have any possession of the said land, till after the said William Jennings' decease, and his wife, Mary Jennings' decease.

William Jennings, Signed,  
sealed and delivered in presence of

John Jennings

John Norris, Senr.

Benjamin Hughes

Edward H. Coleman, Clerk to County Court, Amelia County, Virginia, Certifies: There is on record in my said office a deed of bargain and sale, executed by William Jennings and Mary J. Jennings, his wife, to George Walton, conveying a certain tract of





JOSEPH BILLUPS JENNINGS

From a portrait in possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Julius Cæsar Cato II (Annie Louise Knox Cato), daughter of Mrs. Annie Jennings Knox, one of the famous Jennings sisters, belles of another day.

land lying in the Co. of Amelia duly signed by William Jennings and Mary J. Jennings, his wife, and acknowledged before the Clerk of the Court of Amelia Co. and recorded on the 23rd day of August, 1764, in deed book No. 8, page 414.

*[2nd Generation in America, No. 2726, pg. 464-465.]*

*Joseph Jennings* son of William and Mary J. (Pulliam) Jennings—born 1739, died Dec. 24, 1804, at Jennings Ordinary. “Buried in Jennings Cemetery, Nottoway Co., Va., married Sept. 30, 1767, Anne Billups who died Nov. 22, 1811, buried Jennings Cemetery, Nottoway County, Virginia.

Their Children.

Mary b. Sept. 12, 1768, m. Richard Oliver—d. 1820.

Anne b. Dec. 22, 1770, m. (1) C. J. Jennings  
(2) Dr. Plorny

*Langley B.* b. Dec. 28, 1772, m. *Mary Cook*.

Joseph b. Mar. 13, 1775, d. April 18, 1800.

Martha b. Dec. 23, 1776, m. Talbot.

Sarah b. July 24, 1779, m. James Camp.

Elizabeth b. Jan. 7, 1782.

Jane

Armon

Robert Humphrey b. 1786, died without issue.

In the Clerk's office of County Court of Amelia County, State of Virginia, Oct. 29, 1872. I, Edward H. Coleman, Clerk to the County Court of Amelia Co. in the State of Virginia, do certify that there is a record in my said office, a deed of bargain and sale executed by *Joseph Jennings* and *Anne Jennings*, his wife to Samuel Thompson, conveying a certain tract of land lying in the County of Amelia on the north side of Deep Creek. Said tract contains, by estimation, 200 acres. Said deed is duly signed and acknowledged by Joseph Jennings and Anne Jennings, his wife, before the Clerk of County Court, and recorded in deed book No. 13, pg. 86, on the 27th day of October in the year 1774.

*[Virginia Militia in Revolution]*

*Joseph Jennings* Cp. S. Sept. 20, 1777.

[D. A. R. National Numbers 36130 - 89221 - 105880.]

[*Tyler's Quarterly Magazine*, p. 65. Nottoway Co., Va.]

[Inventory of Robert B. Munford, taken August 1804.]

[*Joseph Jennings* Will Dated 1803.]

Will of Joseph Jennings Sr., of Nottoway Co. dated October 18, 1803, proved Feb. 1815. Names dau. Mary Oliver wife of Richard Oliver, dau. Anne Jennings, son Langley B. Jennings, dau. Martha Talbot, dau. Sarah Camp, dau. Elizabeth Hall, wife, Anne Jennings, executrix and Langley B. Jennings, James Dupuy, Littleberry Royall, John Billups of Lunenburg Co., Abraham Hatcher and Philip Dunnerant, Jr. exors.

*[3rd Generation]*

*Langley Billups Jennings*, son of *Joseph and Anne (Billups) Jennings*, born Dec. 28, 1772, in Nottoway County, Virginia, died in 1843, in Georgia, md. 1796, *Mary (Polly) Cook*, b. Feb. 14th, 1779, d. 1876, daughter of James and Susan (Angel) Cook.

## Their Children

No. 2754—*Creed M.* of Memphis, Tenn. m. *Sara Bailey*.

No. 2755—*Mary Jane* m. (1) *Nathaniel Bass*  
(2) *J. T. Hardester* of Mississippi.

No. 2756—*Joseph* m. *Flora Ann Lindsay*.

*Langley B. Jennings* settled in Nottoway Co., Va., where he raised a family of children, and then removed to Walton County, Georgia. His will on record in Walton County, Georgia.

## Other Children

*Sarah* m. *Moses Wicks*, banker of Memphis, Tenn., later removed to Los Angeles, California—had three children, *Mayer*, *Moses* and *Mittie* who married *Albert Stevens* and lived in California.

*Eliza C. Jennings* md. her cousin, a Mr. Jennings of Augusta, Ga.

*[4th Generation]*

*Joseph Billups Jennings*, b. Nottoway Co., Va. 1819, died and buried at New Orleans, La. 1870, married 1845, *Flora Ann Lindsay*, b. 1829 at Knoxville, Tenn., died and buried at Eufaula, Alabama, 1900.

## Their Children

Cordelia m. Robert Joyce Woods.

## Their Child

Louie Woods

Mary Bell (Mamie) m. Edward Billups Young

## Their Children

Annie, Edward Billups Young, Jr., May Bell, Flora, Ada.

Susie m. (1) John Powell

(2) R. E. L. Martin, and had issue, R. E. L. Martin, Jr.,  
Frank Martin

Robert Mathew m. Janie Reeves. d. without issue

Annie m. C. J. Knox

## Their Children

Oscar Jennings Knox and Annie Louise Knox

Effie m. Dr. J. K. Battle d. without issue

Sarah m. John Marshall Kendall

## Their Children

Jennie, Effie Battle, Joseph Jennings, James Turner III,  
and John Marshall, Jr.

Frank Wilkins m. Laurie Comer

## Their Children

Laurie, Legaré Comer and Frank Wilkins, Jr.

Florrie m. Charles H. Beach

## Their Children:

Norma, Flora and Charles H. Jr.

*[5th Generation]*

*John Marshall Kendall m. Sarah Jennings*

Their Children

Jennie m. (1) Edward Bancroft Eppes  
(2) Leonard Yancey Dean, Jr.

Effie Battle m. Robert Dodgen

Joseph Jennings m. Teresa Hunter Merrill

James Turner m. Marie Holleman

John Marshall m. Robbie Haynes. d. without issue.

*[6th Generation]*

*Edward Bancroft Eppes m. Jennie Kendall*

Their Child

John Kendall Eppes m. Nell Richardson Reiley

Their Child

John Kendall Eppes, Jr.

*Robert Dodgen m. Effie Kendall*

Their Children

Sarah Kendall m. (1) William McGuire  
(2) Russell Gordon

Children

William McGuire, Jr. and Sallie McGuire

(They were adopted by Russell Gordon and given his name.)

*Mary Dodgen m. Joseph Allan Few*

Their Children

Robert Wesley

Joseph Kendall

Joseph Allan

*Joseph Jennings Kendall m. Teresa Hunter Merrill*

Their Child

Joseph Jennings Kendall, Jr.

*James Turner Kendall* m. *Marie Holleman*

Their Child

*Marie Holleman*

### COOK RECORDS

These records were copied from Bible belonging to *James Cook* and *Susan Angell*, owned by Miss Mary Elvira Cook of Columbus, Georgia:

*James Cook*, born May 31st, 1754; died Mar. 6th, 1831; married 1873 in Nottaway County, Virginia.

Children of above:	Birth	Death
<i>John A. Cook</i> ,	June 11, 1774	May, 1799
<i>Elizabeth R. Cook</i> ,	Sept. 19, 1776	Aug. 19, 1794
<i>Mary Cook</i> ,	Feb. 14, 1779	
<i>Married, 1796, Langley B. Jennings</i>		
<i>Frederick M. Cook</i> ,	June 1, 1781	
<i>Robert B. Cook</i> ,	Aug. 7, 1783	
<i>James Cook</i> ,	Feb. 16, 1786	
<i>Wm. H. Cook</i> ,	July 13, 1788	
<i>Henry H. Cook</i> ,	June 2, 1789	married Miss Dawson, 1837
<i>Caswell Cook</i> ,	Dec. 13, 1794	
<i>Fortunatus Sidney Cook</i> ,	Sept. 2, 1796	
<i>Married Miss Dawson.</i>		
<i>Salley R. Cook</i> ,	July 13, 1798	

*Mordecai Cooke* (or Cook) born in England, died 1714 in Va. (Record of The Georgia Society of Colonial Dames of America.)  
*Annie Young Holt* (Mrs. Charles Couch Holt) No. 429. (Miss)  
*Mary Elvira Cook* No. 464.

1. *Jennie Kendall Dean*, dau. of
2. *John Marshall Kendall* and *Sara (Sally) Jennings*  
*Sallie Jennings* was the dau. of
3. *Joseph Billups Jennings and Flora Ann Lindsay*  
*Joseph Billups Jennings* was the son of

4. *Langley Billups Jennings and Mary Cook*  
*Mary Cook* was the dau. of
5. *James Cook and Susan Angell*  
*James Cook* was the son of
6. *John Cooke and Sylvia Raines*  
*John Cooke* was the son of
7. *Samuel Cooke and Robinette Carter*  
*Samuel Cooke* was the son of
8. *John Cooke and Elizabeth Buckner Cooke*  
*John Cooke* was the son of
9. *Thomas Cooke and Mary*  
*Thomas Cooke* was the son of
10. *Mordecai Cooke, b. in England, d. 1714, m. Miss Buckner*  
*Mordecai Cooke* (Virginia) Burgess for Gloucester Co.  
1696-1702-1714.

*Mordecai Cooke* of Mordecai's Mount, Gloucester Co., Va. was one of the early settlers of that county. He patented 1174 acres of land on Mobjack Bay in 1650 and his family have been prominent in Gloucester Co. to the present time. He frequently represented Gloucester Co. in State's Assembly. He contributed to the fund for the benefit of the Huguenot Emigrants in 1700. He was Sheriff of Gloucester Co. in 1698; and Justice of the Peace in 1705.

#### CARTER RECORDS

[In the Georgia Society of the Colonial Dames of America—  
Registered Numbers 429-464.]

1. *Jennie Kendall Dean*—dau. of
2. *John Marshall Kendall and Sara (Sallie) Jennings*
3. *Joseph Billups Jennings and Flora Ann Lindsay*
4. *Langley Billups Jennings and Mary Cook*
5. *James Cook and Susan Angell*
6. *John Cook and Sylvia Raines*
7. *Samuel Cook and Robinette Carter* was the dau. of
8. *Charles Carter, b. 1707—d. 1764, of Cleves and Lucy Taliaferro (3rd wife)*

9. *Robert Carter*, b. 1663—d. 1732, and Betty Landen Willis (2nd wife)
10. *John Carter*, b. in England, d. June 10, 1669, and Sarah Ludlow (3rd wife)

#### 1st gen. in America

*Col. John Carter* was the first of his eminent family to come (about 1611) to Virginia and is the ancestor of the Carters Collateral families in the Southwestern and some of the Western states. He first lived in Nansemond Co., afterwards at "Carotoman," Lancaster Co., Va. Burgess in 1641 to 1660. Colonel 1658-1660. Commander of forces against Rappahanock Indians 1654. Member of Council 1652-1658.

#### 2nd. gen. in America

*Colonel Robert Carter of "Carotoman,"* Lancaster Co., Va., b. 1663, d. Aug. 4, 1732. He served as Burgess, 1695-99 and as Speaker of the House of Burgesses; as Treasurer of the Colony, 1694-1732; an influential member of the King's Council, 1699-1732, and it's President; acting Governor, 1726-27. On account of his prominence and wealth, he was called "King Carter." His estate consisted of 300,000 acres of land, 1,000 slaves and 10,100 pounds of sterling; he was also a prominent and active member of the Established Church; served as Vestryman of Christ Church, Lancaster Co. and built the present church, which is one of the oldest and most interesting in Colonial Virginia. He is buried just outside the old Church. He m. (1) Judith Armistead of "Hesse," Gloucester Co., Va. (2) Elizabeth (Landon) Willis, born 1684, d. 3 July 1710. Elizabeth Landon Willis was dau. of Thomas Landon of "Grednal," Herefordshire, England.

#### 3rd gen. in America

*Col. Charles Carter of "Cleve,"* King George Co., Va., b. 1707-1764.

Copied from Carter Tree, designed and written by R. R. Carter of Shirley and in possession of Mrs. Eva Carter, Wooten, Albany, Ga., in 1920.

## "IN ENGLAND"

"Richard Carter md. Pudner

"Robert Carter of Cartown md. Petronel Cude

"Wm. Lord of Monroe of Carst—Rom. of the Middle Temple, 1634

"Richard Carter, Lord of the Manor of Carst—Rom. with parish of Waterford in Com. of Hertford—From the Harlem M. S. in the British Museum.

Proff Sims, Asst. Keeper, Copied for Mitchell Scott, Esq., the data for the English Carter Tree below.

British Museum, Hart M. S. 1546 to 1240—Copied from visitation of Hertfordshire, 1572, collated with copy of visitation made in 1634, Hart M. S. 1547 pa. 696 (signed) Richard Sims—"Asst. Dept. M.S., 8.

The first Carter in America was John Carter, born in England, moved to "Carotoman," Lancaster Co. abt. 1611, Va., died June 10, 1669.

1st gen.

*John Carter* md. (1) Jane Glynn (2) Anne Carter (3) *Sara Ludlow*

2nd gen.

*Robert Carter* by John, wife Sara Ludlow, born 1663 to 1732, called "King Carter" md. (1) Judith Armistead in 1688 in 1701 he was md. to *Betty Landon*, b. 1684, d. 3rd July 1710.

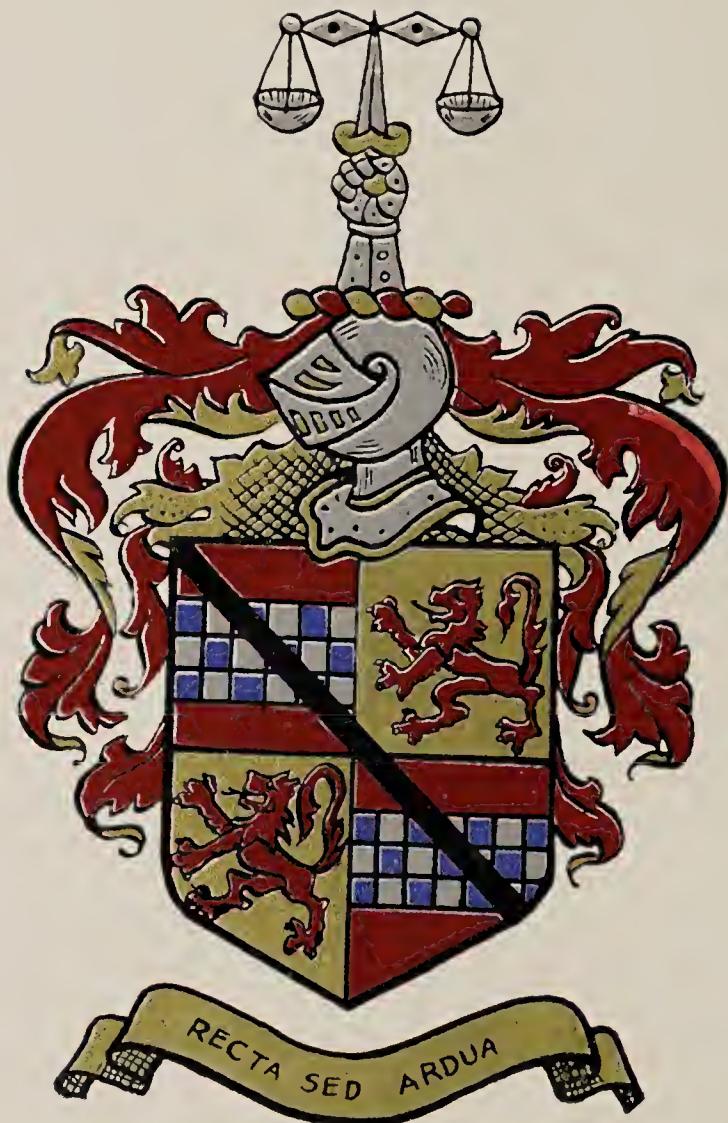
3rd gen.

Charles Carter of Cleve 1707-1764 md. (1) Mary Walker 1725 —md. (2) Ann Bird 1763, (3) *Lucy Taliaferro* 1763

Col. Charles Carter 1732-1806 was Burgess 1758 to 1775. Member of State Council 1776 and member of first State Convention.

Refer to Registered No. 429-464 Ga. Colonial Dames of America.





Lindsay

*Lindsay-McNutt Line*

According to historical records on file in various libraries, the Lindsays are generally classed as Scotch, but if we go further back into their history we find them to be Anglo-Normans, having been established in Normandy near Rouen for many hundreds of years. They were remote descendants of the powerful house of De Toeny, hereditary standardbearers of Normandy.

“The first of the Lindsay family to appear in Scotland were two brothers, Walter and William de Lindsay, about the year 1116. They were the sons of Baron Baldric de Lindsay, a Norman knight, relative and contemporary of William the Conqueror.

“A grandson of the first William held one of the most important offices in the realm. This was William de Lindsay, of Ercildun, who was ‘high judiciary of Lothian.’ He was the first Lindsay to acquire the beautiful mountain estate of Crawford, situated near Lanarkshire, from which the Lindsays took their title of Earl of Crawford.

“Randolph de Lindsay, younger brother of Baldric, settled in England and for his military services received many gifts of land. He became a powerful lord. His great-granddaughters, Aleanora, one of the richest heiresses in the entire kingdom, married her Scotch cousin, Sir David de Lindsay, and thus united two enormous estates.

“David was a favorite name in the Lindsay family, and it is from still another David that the Lindsays of Virginia trace descent. This David was known to the world as the Minister of Leith, or the celebrated Bishop of Ross. He was the son of Alexander Lindsay of Edzell Castle, who was the son of David, eighth Earl of Crawford.

“Reverend David Lindsay was chaplain for King James I of England and VI of Scotland. He was the only minister of note to say prayers for the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots at her execution. He accompanied King James of Denmark on his matrimonial voyage and performed the marriage ceremony. He also baptized King Charles I and his brother, Prince Henry.

There were many others of the Lindsay family in England and

Scotland who furnished shining deeds to add to the pages of history. In America the family has been equally noted."

From genealogical records and other sources, as mentioned in the text, the line in American annals is traced as follows:

1. *Sara (Sallie) Jennings* was the dau. of
2. Joseph Billups Jennings and *Flora Ann Lindsay*
3. Who was the dau. of *Robert Lindsay* and md. about 1810  
*Asceneth McNutt*
4. Who was the dau. of *George McNutt* and Isabella Colleston,

Children of *George McNutt* and Isabella Colleston (1st. wife)  
Isabella b. May 5, 1780 m. Moses White—founder of Knoxville  
Jenny m. John McFarland

Rebecca m. John Webb

Nannie m. John Jack

*Ascenith m. Robert Lindsay*

William b. Mar. 31, 1783 m. Miss DeWitt

James b. May 5, 1787 m. 1812 Mary Fleming

[Recollection of *George McNutt* by grandson, *Geo. McNutt*]

[White Leinage Books]

[Ramsey Annals of Tenn. pgg. 369-568. 629.]

[D. A. R. National Numbers 36130—127706—89221]

Isabella Collison—1st wife

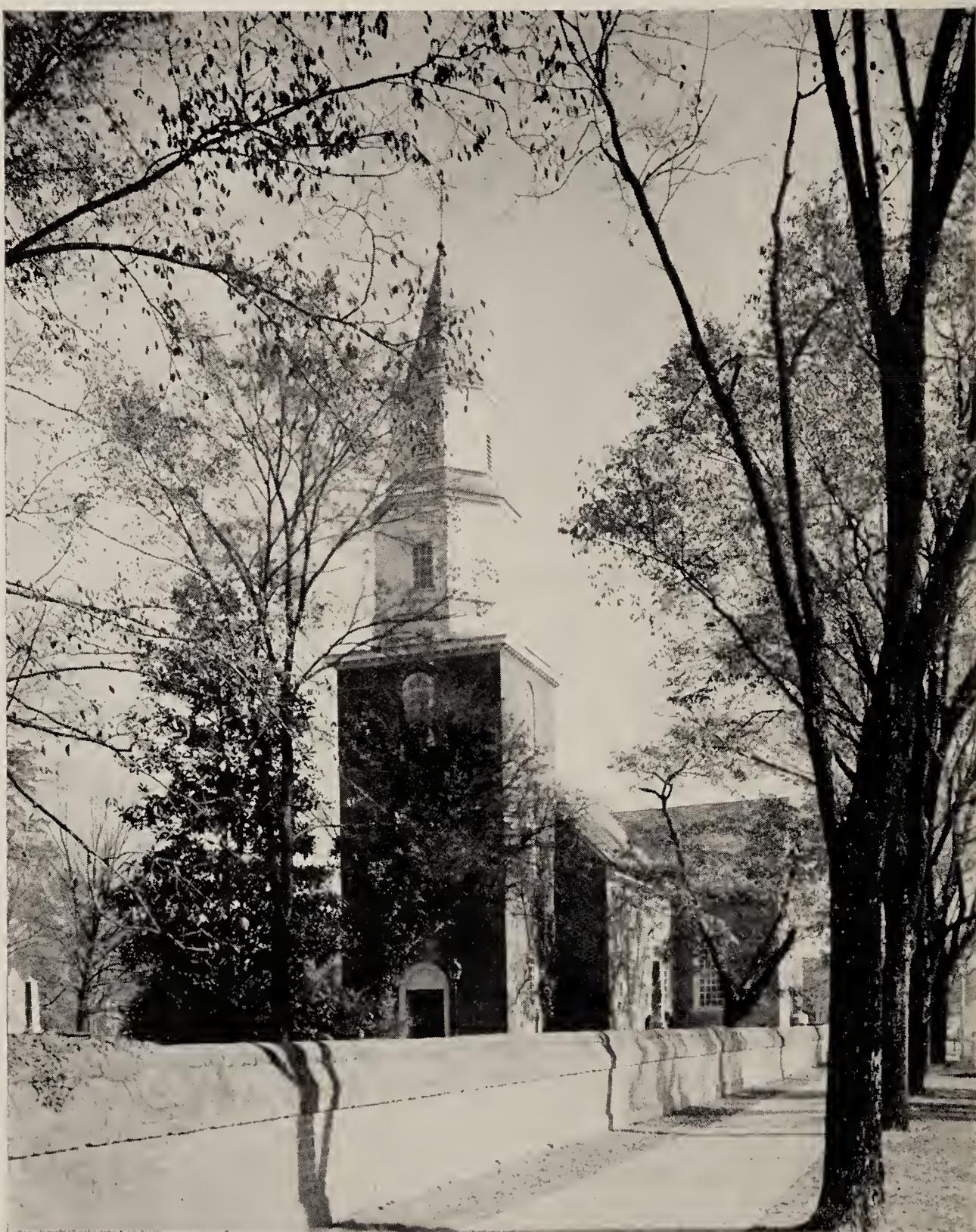
Catherine Kain—2nd wife

Virginia Anderson—3rd wife of *George McNutt*, Pioneer of Tennessee. Soldier of American Revolution—Born, Province of Ulster, Ireland. Died June 5th, 1823, age 72.

*George McNutt*'s name is among the 1st list of Trustees of The University of Tennessee.

Matthew W. Lindsay, brother of Flora Ann, who married Joseph Billups Jennings, removed from his native Tennessee to Alabama, where he settled in Morgan County and served in the State Legislature in 1835-36-37. In 1840 he became attorney-general of the State. Previous to that service, he had made a brilliant record as an Indian fighter in the Creek Indian wars of Alabama. According to Dr. Thomas M. Owen's *History of Ala-*





BRUTON PARISH CHURCH, COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

In the records of Virginia's "Court Church" appear the names of the Kendall and Jennings forebears.

*bama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography*, Lindsay's "gallant behavior at the battle of Emuckfau and Tohpeka, under General Jackson, in loading the cannon with his musket and firing upon the Indians in time to drive them back is a matter of history." Both of these places have been marked by the United States government which erected a handsome boulder at the Horseshoe Bend.

Matthew Lindsay's wife was the daughter of Constantine Perkins. Their marriage must have occurred prior to the death of Matthew's parents, Robert and Asceneth Lindsay, for the record shows that Flora Ann Lindsay, after the death of her parents, went to live with her brother, Matthew, in Alabama.

The marriage of Flora Ann Lindsay to Joseph Billups Jennings united two distinguished families. They resided for several years at St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1860, Mr. Jennings, his sympathies with the Southern Cause, employed a substitute at the outbreak of the War Between the States, but he engaged in important work for the Confederacy in connection with obtaining the necessary supplies for the armed forces. This work took him to New Orleans. As the war progressed, Mrs. Jennings found it necessary to refugee from St. Louis to Atlanta, only to flee later, when General Sherman shelled that city, to Alabama. Packing her furniture in box cars, she was able to reach Georgetown, Georgia, and with her young family crossed the Chattahoochee River at the point which landed them safely at Eufaula, which proved a refuge. Her youngest child was born soon afterward. Meanwhile, New Orleans was swept by yellow fever, and Mr. Jennings fell a victim. He is buried in that city.

Mrs. Jennings purchased a house at this time, which was more like a charming country seat, situated far out on the hill, and she and her children lived there until fire destroyed it. Another residence was available in the fashionable hill section. This house is still standing, a fine example of the building of *ante-bellum* days, and of the taste of the French landscapist, who had the planning of the gardens. An architectural feature, reminiscent of the old French houses in the South, was the lavish use of wrought-iron above the balustrade—the black lace of the South. Mirrors, set in carved walnut, reflected the rich furnishings of the formal rooms. Solid walnut gave a massiveness to the stairway and doors. Built

in the days of gracious living, the house took its place in the social life of Eufaula.

Mrs. Jennings's phæton, drawn by two large white mules, driven by a pompous coachman, was a part of the scene, and became something of a legend, for sitting beside her was always one or more of her beautiful daughters. The townspeople long remembered the Jennings' equipage, arriving at the First Methodist Church, and Mrs. Jennings descending from its spacious back seat, and, followed by the Jennings young ladies, swept down the aisle to the family pew.

These records have shown that Sallie Jennings became Mrs. John Marshall Kendall. And there is a fragment of a letter preserved in the family from Mr. Kendall to Dr. Junius Battle, and dated March 9, 1886, which hints at this romance. . . "I am on my way to call at Miss Effie's and Miss Sallie's domicile. . ."

John Marshall Kendall took his bride to the Kendall ancestral home. Sallie Kendall was a graduate of Wesleyan College. Noted for her accomplishments and social charm, she graced the old mansion from the day of her marriage to her death. She outlived her husband a number of years; and always she remembered the tender sentiments that he had written in her plush-covered *Paul and Virginia* album, which is doubtless on a marble-topped table in the front parlour of Kendall Manor.



JOHN MARSHALL KENDALL

Eldest son of Mary Jane McRae and James Turner Kendall. Born in the ancestral home, he lived his entire life there, beloved by his contemporaries and his family and filling the rôle of "Squire" with an inherited charm.

From a portrait.





JOHN MARSHALL KENDALL AND HIS WIFE, SALLIE JENNINGS KENDALL  
From miniatures made about the time of their marriage.





MRS. JULIUS CÆSAR CATO I  
(Lula Lee Kendall)

She was the youngest daughter of Mary Jane McRae and James Turner Kendall and graced the ancestral home for many years. At her death, she left an only son, who also died young, but who had attained eminence as a lawyer.





MRS. LEONARD YANCEY DEAN  
(Jennie Kendall)

Daughter of Sallie Jennings and John Marshall Kendall and granddaughter of Mary Jane McRae and James Turner Kendall. Born in the Kendall mansion, the home has descended to her, through whose graciousness its traditions and history are happily blended.





MRS. ROBERT WESLEY DODGEN  
(Effie Battle Kendall)

Daughter of Sallie Jennings and John Marshall Kendall and granddaughter  
of Mary Jane McRae and James Turner Kendall.

From a photograph made about the time of her marriage.





JENNIE KENDALL AND EFFIE BATTLE KENDALL

From a miniature in possession of Mrs. Sarah Dodgen Gordon.

Jennie married (1) Edward Bancroft Eppes and (2) Leonard Yancey Dean, Jr.  
Effie married Robert Wesley Dodgen.





JENNIE KENDALL

Made about the time of her first marriage to Edward Bancroft Eppes.





SALLIE KENDALL (MCGUIRE) GORDON

Daughter of Sarah Dodgen (McGuire) Gordon, now Mrs. Russell Gordon, granddaughter of Effie Battle Dodgen and Robert Wesley Dodgen, great-granddaughter of Sallie Jennings and John Marshall Kendall and great-great-granddaughter of James Turner Kendall. She and Joseph Kendall Few have the same lineage on the Kendall side.





JOSEPH KENDALL FEW

Son of Mary Dodgen Few and Joseph Allen Few, grandson of Effie Battle Dodgen and Robert Wesley Dodgen, great-grandson of Sallie Jennings and John Marshall Kendall and great-great-grandson of Mary Jane McRae and James Turner Kendall.

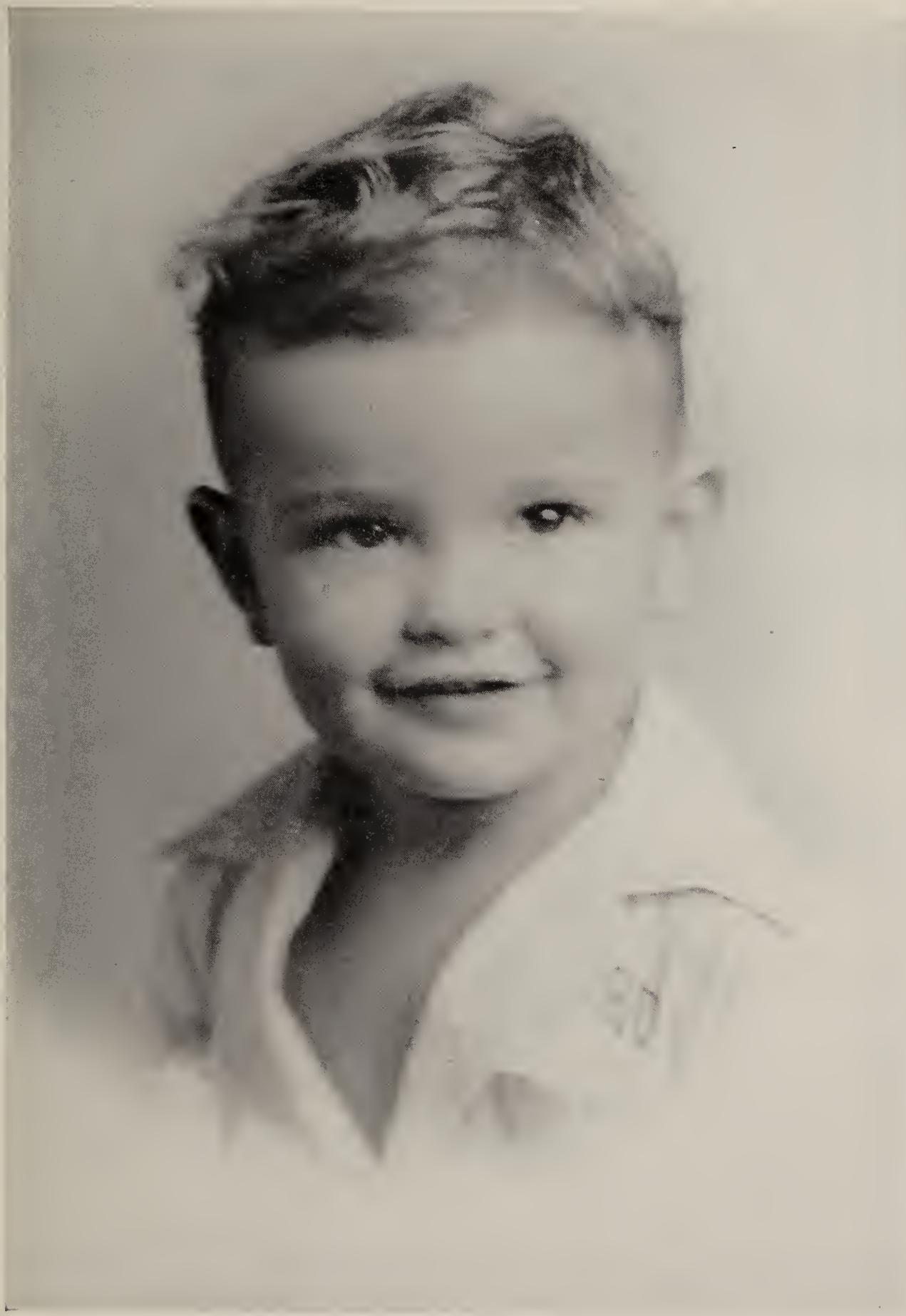




JOHN KENDALL EPPES, M. D.

Son of Jennie Kendall Dean (Mrs. Leonard Yancey Dean) by her first marriage to Edward Bancroft Eppes, grandson of Sallie Jennings and John Marshall Kendall and great-grandson of Mary Jane McRae and James Turner Kendall. On his paternal side he is a lineal descendant of Thomas Jefferson.





JOHN KENDALL EPPES, JR.

Son of Nell Richardson Reiley and Dr. John Kendall Eppes, grandson of Jennie Kendall (Eppes) Dean by her first marriage to Edward Bancroft Eppes, great-grandson of Sallie Jennings and John Marshall Kendall and great-great-grandson of Mary Jane McRae and James Turner Kendall.

From a portrait.





MRS. JAMES TURNER KENDALL, III  
(Marie Holleman)

From a photograph made about the time of her marriage.



## *The Kendall-McRae Line*

“*Aquila Petit Solem*”

*The Eagle seeks the Sun.*

—Motto on the Arms of the Virginia Kendalls.



## CHAPTER IX

### *The Kendall-McRae Line*

James Turner Kendall m. Mary Jane McRae.

Their children:

1. *Wincy Jane* (Jennie) m. Samuel W. Goode.

Their children:

Mary Kendall (Vadie) m. Henry Porter Williams.

Their children:

Henry Porter, Jr., Winifred and Samuel.

Martha m. Dr. Milton Anderson. d. without issue.

2. *John Marshall Kendall* m. Sara (Sallie) Jennings.

Their children:

Jennie Kendall m. (1) Edward Bancroft Eppes.

Their child:

John Kendall Eppes m. Nell Richardson Reiley.

Their child:

John Kendall Eppes, Jr.

Jennie Kendall Eppes m. (2) Leonard Yancey Dean, Jr.

There were no children by this marriage but Leonard Yancey Dean had two sons by an earlier marriage, William Simpson Dean and Leonard Yancey Dean, III.

Effie Battle m. Robert Wesley Dodgen.

Their children:

Sarah Kendall m. (1) William McGuire and had William McGuire, Jr. and Sallie Kendall McGuire. m. (2) Russell Gordon, who adopted the children and gave them his name.

Mary Reid m. Joseph Allan Few.

Their children:

Robert Wesley, Joseph Kendall and Joseph Allan, Jr.

Joseph Jennings m. Teresa Hunter Merrill.

Their child:

Joseph Jennings Kendall, Jr.

James Turner Kendall, III m. Marie Holleman.

Their child:

Marie Holleman.

John Marshall Kendall, Jr. m. Robbye Haynes.

d. without issue.

3. *Florence Kendall* m. Charles Ross.

Their children:

Kendall, Charles, Jr., Henry and Julia.

4. *Marie Belle Kendall* m. Walter Edward McKinney.

Their children:

Mary Florence m. Frederick Craig.

Lula (unmarried).

5. *James Turner Kendall, Jr.* m. Rose Monaghan.

Their children:

Mary Jane and James Turner Kendall.

6. *Lula Lee* (named for the Lee relatives in Virginia) m. Julius Cæsar Cato.

Their child:

Julius Cæsar Cato, Jr. (d).

*John Kendall Eppes* of the fourth generation from James Turner Kendall and Mary Jane McRae is a lineal descendant of the Eppes family of Virginia. He was born on September 13, 1916, at Augusta, Georgia. After the death of his father, Edward Bancroft Eppes, his mother returned to her ancestral home, Kendall Manor, at Eufaula, Alabama. He received his early schooling in that city and was graduated from the Eufaula High School in 1934. In the autumn of that year he enrolled at The Citadel, at Charleston, South Carolina. In 1936 he entered Vanderbilt University, from where he was graduated in 1938 with a B. S. degree. He then entered the Medical School of the Louisiana State University, and upon his graduation four years later, in 1942, he took his intern-

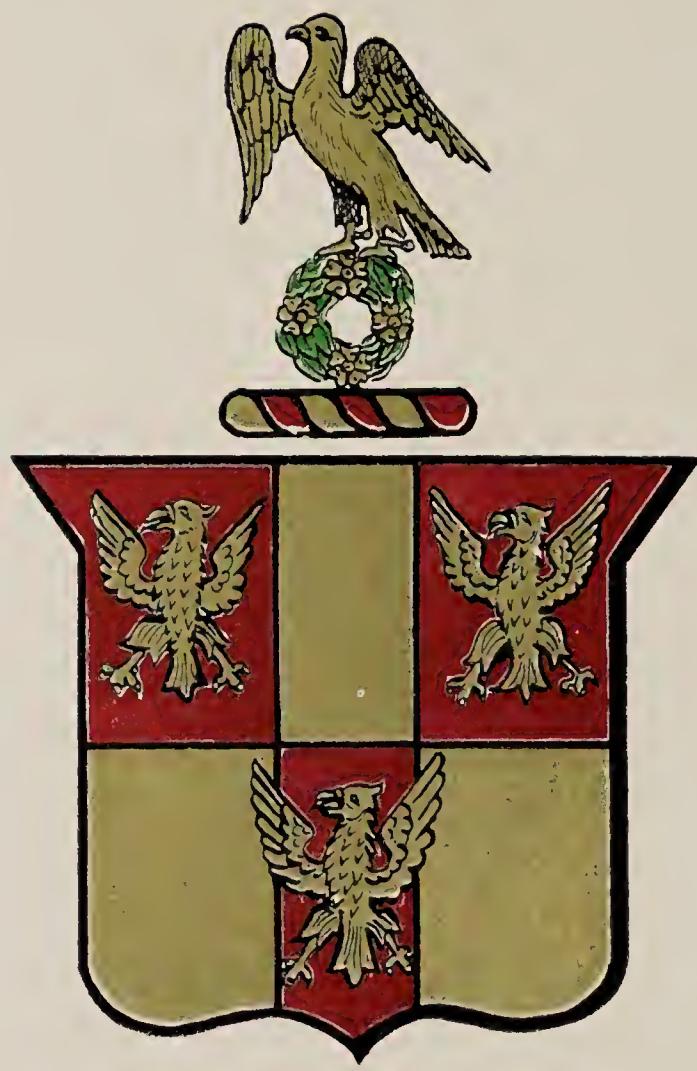
ship at the United States Marine Hospital, San Francisco, California, where he remained from July 1, 1942 to July 1, 1943. He was on active duty with the Army of the United States Medical Corps from July 3, 1943 to March 11, 1946, being stationed at (a) Salt Lake City, Utah, Headquarters Army Air Forces, July 3, 1943, to March 10, 1944. (b) San Antonio, Texas, School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field. (c) AAB Casper, Wyoming, Flight Surgeon, B17 and B24 groups. (d) AAB McCook, Nebraska, FS B29 group. (e) Overseas Service, Tinian in the Marianas, 99th Bomb Group, 313th Wing, 20th Air Force; FS B29 Group, November, 1944, to October, 1945. Discharged March 11, 1946, with commission of Major in the Reserve Corps.

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The officers and flight officers, 99th Bomb Squadron; 9th Bomb Group were awarded the Distinguished Unit Badge. The 9th Bombardment Group was (VH) cited for outstanding performance of duty in armed conflict with the enemy. On April 15-16, 1945, this group was directed to mobilize a maximum force to attack and destroy the industrial area of Kawasaki, Japan. This target represented a highly important link in the component productive capacity of the enemy upon which industries in Tokyo and Yokahama depended. The citation reads: "Through the great courage and unyielding determination of the combat crews in destroying this target, and the skill and devotion to duty of the ground personnel the 9th Bombardment Group (VH) contributed to the ultimate defeat of the enemy, reflecting great credit on themselves and the Army Air Forces."







Eppes

## *“Eppington”*

*“Eppington” was the seat of the Eppes family of Virginia. Maria Jefferson, the younger daughter of Thomas Jefferson, married John Wayles Eppes, and Mr. Jefferson often visited her at “Eppington.” One of his letters to Maria was selected from a collection bequeathed to Dr. John Kendall Eppes for the photo-static reproduction which appears in this present work.*



## CHAPTER X

### *“Eppington”*

LOOKING upon old ‘Eppington’ and its magnificent surroundings,” wrote Craig Scotts Romaine, “one finds it very easy to understand why Thomas Jefferson spent as much of his time as he could manage to extract from his crowded life, because to leave the main road and enter the three-mile lane that winds through the heart of a virgin forest almost to the steps of the old house, is to step into a different world. Early in the eighteenth century Francis Eppes of Bermuda Hundred purchased from others their share in a tract of land of four thousand acres, in which he himself held an interest. . . . This tract lay in the western part of what is now Chesterfield County and formed a tiny peninsula around three sides of which flowed the Appomattox River. Shortly after this transaction, Francis Eppes began the construction of his home which from the day of its completion to the present time has borne the name ‘Eppington.’”

Francis Eppes, senior, married Elizabeth Wayles, daughter of John Wayles of “The Forest” in Charles City County. John Wayles came from Lancaster, England. Elizabeth Wayles was a sister of Martha Wayles Skelton, who married Thomas Jefferson in 1772. The relationship between the Wayles and the Eppes and Jefferson families is extremely interesting, for a son of Francis Eppes and Elizabeth Wayles married a daughter of Martha Wayles Skelton and Thomas Jefferson. This son, who was given the name of John Wayles Eppes, was born at “Eppington.” Maria Jefferson, his wife, was the younger daughter of Jefferson. Their first child was a son and was born at “Eppington.” He was given the name of his paternal grandfather—Francis. He was the only child of his parents to reach maturity. About three years after his birth, they had another child, a daughter, who was named Martha, for her maternal aunt. But here the note of tragedy was struck at

“Eppington,” for the young mother never recovered from the birth of her second child.

As history has already recorded, Maria died in 1804 at “Monticello,” to where she had been borne on a litter. Her husband returned to “Eppington” with a heavy heart, but upon the advice of Mr. Jefferson, he resumed his political career and was elected to the United States Senate.

The line was perpetuated through Francis Eppes, who married Elizabeth Bancroft, a distant cousin. From this union was born one son, William Eston Eppes, an eminent clergyman. He was the father of Edward Bancroft Eppes, who married Jennie Kendall, as these records have shown. Edward Bancroft Eppes was a distinguished civil engineer and an architect. One child was born to this union—John Kendall Eppes, who became a flight surgeon during World War II.

The ancient British family of Eppes is originally from Canterbury, England, and was settled in the historic Cathedral town shortly after the Norman Conquest. The name Eppes is derived from the old Teutonic word, “Ebb.” The term “Ebb,” was used in ancient times to refer to a “wild Boar;” and the term “Ebb” soon became used extensively in the formation of surnames. The word “Ebb” is the root of all the “Ebur” names, among which are Eburhard,” “Ebbett,” “Epp,” “Eppa” and “Eppes.” The surname “Eppes,” (Eppson) means literally, the “son of Eppa or Ebb.”

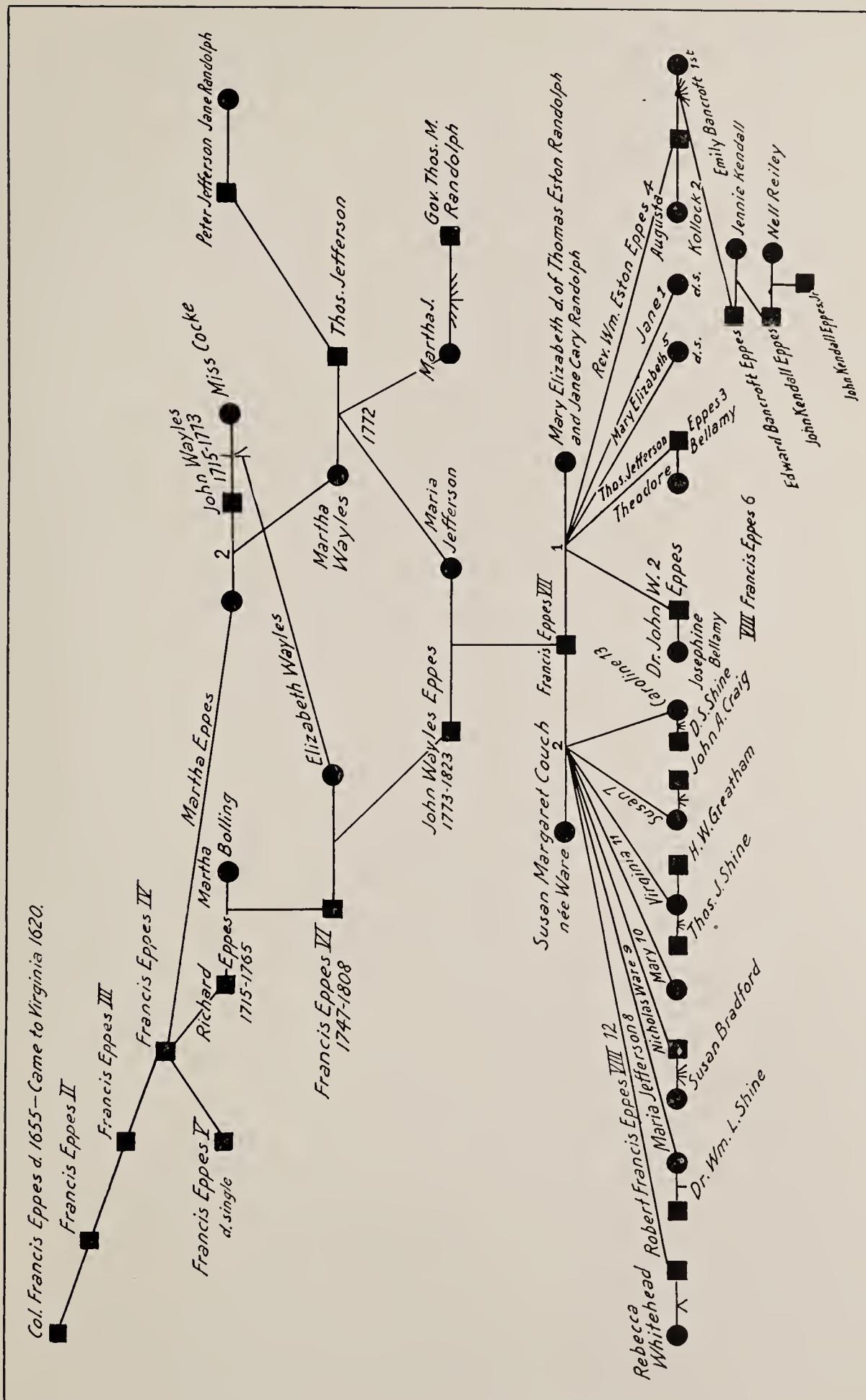
The Eppes family, of Canterbury, England, has borne a coat-of-arms for many centuries; and the Virginia family of “Eppes” are direct descendants of the Canterbury family. The coat-of-arms are identical, and are described as follows:

ARMS: (Eppes, Canterbury, England: and Virginia, (U. S. A.)  
Per fesse, gules and or, a pale counterchanged, between  
3 Eagles displayed of the last.

CREST:

On a chaplet, vert; flowered, or; a falcon rising, of the last.

MOTTO: None used.



## EPPES—VIRGINIA



In the following letter to Maria, Mr. Jefferson mentioned "Eppington." It was written two years before Maria's death:

My dear Maria

Washington July 16. 1802

Your sister informs me she has lately given you information of the health of the family. It seems her children have escaped <sup>the measles</sup>. Some of the negroes have had it. The following is an extract from her letter dated July, 10. "we are entirely free from the measles here now. Those of our people who had it have recovered. At Monticello the last time I heard from there three of the nail boys had it & then were complaining, but whether with the measles or not I could not learn. I will send over to Llyle immediately to let him know your orders on the subject." These orders were to remove every person from the mountain who had or should have the measles. I have no doubt you may proceed with the utmost security. I shall be there before you to wit on Saturday the 26<sup>th</sup>. and will take care to have a clear stage, if any body should still have it: but there can be no doubt it will have gone through all who were to have it before that date. I am satisfied Francis will have more to hope from the change of air, than to fear from the measles. and as to yourself it is of great importance to get <sup>into</sup> the country as soon as you are able; the liability to bilious diseases being exactly in proportion to the distance from the sea. I leave this on the 26<sup>th</sup>. and shall be in great hopes of receiving yourself and Mr. Llyle there immediately. I received two days ago his letter of the 8<sup>th</sup>. in which he gives me a poor account of your health, tho' he says you are recruiting. To take very short stages, be off always by daylight and have your day's journey over by ten. in this way it is probable you may find the moderate exercise of the journey of service to yourself & Francis. nothing is more frequent than to see a child re-established by a journey. present my sincerest affection to the family at Eppington, and to Mr. Llyle. tell him the Tom newspapers are all attacking his publication, and using it as a proof that Virginia has for object to change the constitution of the U.S. and to make it less important to wish the larger states. accept, my self & assurances of my constant & tenderest love.

Mr. Maria Llyle

THOMAS JEFFERSON

[FACSIMILE LETTER OF THOMAS JEFFERSON]



## *Epilogue*



## *Epilogue*

BY

JENNIE KENDALL DEAN

**I**THINK of my home, my family, with great tenderness. As I write, I am on hallowed ground. My home is rich with memories—memories of old friends and full living. . . . Those who came were intimately connected with it, and all who ever came here loved it. The life that went on for generation after generation was an interpretation of Southern life at its best. My grandparents, James Turner Kendall and his Scottish wife, Mary Jane McRae, had great piety, reverence and dignity, without the slightest stiffness or severity. My grandfather planned his career carefully and when he attained wealth he saw it as a mere foundation for the creation of loveliness of surroundings—nobility of mind and spirit. He threw himself into the building of a great business, the cultivation of his plantations, no less than into his ideal of gracious living. My grandmother always felt his need of her. She was a gentle, though firm mistress who smoothed away the lesser problems while my grandfather rode his fields of cotton and attended to his many business interests. She never lost the delightfully tender and gay, yet respectful mein she felt was his due. She kissed him goodbye each morning and tried to comply with his every wish. She had a sweetness of manner, but at times she could display a cold indifference. Once as a child, after listening to a great discussion of our wrongs as Southerners, I asked my grandmother what she thought of Lincoln. "I do not think of him," she replied, and left me feeling that she was very busy with other thoughts.

My grandfather had many large real estate holdings, but the site on the hill was his choice for his home. It is a commodious mansion, stately and graceful, with black iron railings around the balconies. We—in the South—call this railing "black lace decorations." He loved all that was lovely and planned in detail the home where happiness and sorrow came alike. From the upper

balconies and the "White Tower" is seen one of the finest landscape views an artist could require. On the east the view stretches for miles and leagues away to the green valleys and red hills of Georgia—across the golden Chattahoochee River, rushing and surging at the foot of the famous bluff, while to the west at sunset time one's soul is filled with glory in watching the flaming skyline, exquisite and constantly changing.

Marble mantles from Italy were placed in each room of the mansion, while French gold leaf framed the mirrors throughout the house. Gold cornices over the windows in the great parlours matched the carving on the rosewood furniture. Double sliding doors, paneled in imported glass in an etched design, divides the front and back parlours. My grandfather liked to have his children about him. The Kendall daughters had unusual beauty. In stature they were finely proportioned and all their movements were graceful and dignified. Their luxuriant hair varied from coal-black to chestnut in color, their beautiful eyes were brown, with but one exception—the oldest daughter was fair and blonde. But the whitest of skins, and of delicate texture, with brows high and open, a charming animation, gracious and delightful—such were the physical characteristics of my Kendall aunts. The old house was always beautiful at the weddings of the Kendall brides. Garlands of white roses made an aisle for one bride, while the rose petals that fell carpeted the floor and the bride's feet touched the leaves from the stairway to the altar, erected in front of the tall mirror in the "back parlour." The decorations for another Kendall bride were palm leaves trailing on the walls, while against this tropical background boughs of creamy magnolia blossoms made an exquisite setting for the wedding party which came down the long stairway—the bride dressed in richest white embroidered satin, a coronet of orange blossoms holding the long tulle veil pinned to her reddish-gold hair. The impressive Episcopal marriage ceremony was always used. After each wedding a superb supper was served to the guests in the softly candle-lit dining-room. The Negroes moved quietly, but with the African sense of merriment and good humor from the dining-room to the kitchen, bringing to the supper tables great platters of delicious food, elegantly served. "Old Bama," the great black Negress—mammy to the older generation, was always in charge of the wedding of her "chile."

As I have already mentioned my grandfather was fond of having his children about him. As they married, he gave to each of them homes of their own, handsome gifts and a dowry. It was a satisfying life, if not always a tranquil one. My grandmother sat on the veranda or in her lovely home, her feet on a hassock, her hands busy with exquisite needlework, her children around her—an adored mother and wife. The great love between my grandparents is shown in brief notes from an old diary, in torn and yellowed letters, too intimate for publication, but here are fragments from old letters written to my grandmother when on a visit to her old home in North Carolina:

My dearest Mary Jane (1859)

All last week I looked anxiously for your letter. Still the mails came without the precious missive. I turn away to await with ill-dissembled patience "tomorrow's post." My consolation is to take up your miniature . . . and it seemed my Mary blushed again with the assurance of love . . . It seemed to me your very soul beaming from those lovely eyes, met the outgushings of my own kindred spirit, and mingled in blissful communion. . . A pleasant little fancy. . ."

Again he wrote:

I returned from a "horseback trip" to the Cowikee. I assure you that it was not the pleasantest trip I ever made in that direction. I found grave dissatisfaction among the negroes—it required a long talk with Charles McLendon. . . I was continually being reminded of our buggy ride over the same road. I am not often dependent upon such association for a thought of you, dear Mary. My thoughts are with you in constant prayer for your return—do you think of your absent "lover"? I do not like that word "lover", it is associated in my mind with floppery and flirtation . . . read it as I mean it as representing the bearer of a true devoted and affectionate heart.

In a similar vein, my grandfather wrote to my grandmother, in the following letter, dated June, 1884:

. . . The young folks have determined to make the usually

dull summer season as pleasant as possible. Several parties have been given and tomorrow they contemplate a grand picnic. I have engaged Cate Sutten for music for the occasion. The wagons from the plantation are to carry most of the company. I am not interested in going, dear Mary Jane, for I would forego all pleasure for one moment with you. . . I am greatly disturbed. . . Our Florrie walked through the field last night and sat with me on the porch. She talked very little but her unhappiness and restlessness reached me through her silence. I feel I have failed her. . . These long summer days seem longer and hotter than ever before. I am glad every evening to see the sunset. . . I think of our love that while we live, we will be, under God, each other's all, each other's solace. I think of the tender happy hours I spend with you. Good night, my darling.

Faithfully

James Turner Kendall

When my grandfather died my grandmother could not carry on, and for lack of skillful administration the great fortune was lost. She sorrowed greatly in her last years and as the years passed I have seen her walk to the western gallery at twilight and as she stood watching the sunset glow, we could hear her sigh with tenderness, "Ah, Jeams!" . . .

I love to think of our dining-room . . . the long mahogany table, gleaming with old silver, the urn at my grandmother's right hand, then later at my mother's hand. Standing behind the chairs of my grandparents were two youthful Negroes, with long-handled fans made from the tails of peafowls which were waved to and fro through the meal hour, the regular and ceaseless movement creating an agreeable breeze, most welcome in our summer clime. As time passed, my father's and mother's place became first in the home. I remember my father's rich voice, as he blessed each meal: "Father, make us thankful for these and all our blessings. We ask thy blessing on this home and all who here abide. We especially ask that Thou will make us mindful of the wants of others. For Christ's sake, Amen!"

In the evening the family gathered in the softly-lighted parlors



LIBRARY

for music on the old rosewood piano, with the yellowed ivory keys, and for whist and chess, or on the long galleries high above the ground, and which seemed to hang among the stars—to talk and sing in the moonlight. Popular with the young generation was my uncle, whose delightful charm and wit added so much gaiety and merriment. Always at twilight, from the upstairs windows, could be seen the shadow of the large well-proportioned figure of our old nurse, Mandy, moving softly in putting the children to bed, yet never seeming to grow weary. On the soft evening breeze floated my mother's lovely voice, singing to a little one, his head on her heart, the old "Lullaby."

Sorrow has come in full measure these last years. One brother, James Turner Kendall, III and I are left. He, and his devoted and gracious wife, are happy in their own home, made so by mutual understanding and sympathy. My heart is bereft since my beautiful sister passed . . . when life was full of joy and the planning for her children, and when my young brother found the storms of life greater than its joys and left us with no explanation—a life closing as quietly as the fading of a rose. Life with my husband was a steady, satisfying experience and I find my thoughts going back to those years of contentment spent with him, the last few filled with illness, and he who lived in the fullest measure found the confinement of illness less than life itself. But I have been compensated in these griefs by my unbroken ties with my two beloved stepsons and their families, and the return of my son from the war. He and his lovely wife and my little grandson give me a feeling that life and love will go on through the years in the old house. I sit each evening on the balcony in the quiet of the night and I like to think that the key to the "White Tower" has not grown rusty. It still turns within the lock, and I know that we will hear again the flying feet of youth on the stairs and that within the "Tower" new names will be written "for remembrance." Romance and love will come again to the old home.

As I watch the lengthening shadows fall on the great grounds and trees from the lighted windows and doorway I know that it is the loveliest sight I have ever beheld. The mellow light glowing from the broad doorway is like a lighted candle in the darkness welcoming us home. The old house seems to have been built for

comfort, happiness and pleasure though it has a look of sturdiness and permanence which marked its planning and building. The past is here, the great love of my family and my parents—the great love that gentle people leave behind them.

“How beautiful is night!  
A dewy freshness fills the silent air;  
No mist obscures, nor cloud, nor speck, nor stain  
Breaks the serene of heaven.”

And as I look into the heavens I think of the beloved brother whose tender thought and care made life’s problems smooth for me, and I know that at the last he “swept the azure blue with a very clean plume.”

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